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WEDNESDAY APRIL 16, 1924 日三十月三 號六十月四英港香

JAPANESE-AMERICAN CRISIS.

"Veiled Threat" Resented.

"CAUSE FOR GRAVE ANXIETY."

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, April 15.
The Note sent by Ambassador Hanihara to Mr. Hughes, accompanied by a resume of the Gentlemen's Agreement, declared that the substitution of the proposed legislation practically debarring Japanese, would not only offend a friendly nation but would also seem to involve the good faith and honour of the Japanese Government. Mr. Hanihara concluded: "Relying on the confidence you have been good enough to show me always, I have stated, or rather repeated, all this to you very candidly and in the friendly spirit, for I realise, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the Bill will bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations of our two countries."



Mr. Hanihara.

Before the publication of Mr. Hanihara's Note, many Senators favoured an amendment intended to have regard to the sensibilities of Japan by continuing the Gentlemen's Agreement, but now Senators express the strongest resentment at what is construed as an effort on the part of another nation to influence Congress by an implied suggestion of retaliation. It is understood that the administration regards the exclusion of Japanese as a minor of the larger policy of maintaining in the Pacific the understanding reached at the Conference on the limitation of naval armaments.

Authoritative circles believe that the President may veto the Immigration Bill on account of its Japanese feature but, in view of the bitter feeling aroused by "the veiled threat" of the Japanese Note, his veto appears likely to be over-ruled by Congress.

Amendment Adopted.

Washington, April 15.
The Senate has adopted the Japanese exclusion amendment in the Immigration Bill. The Bill is practically identical as ratified by the House of Representatives on the 12th instant.

Strong Newspaper Comment.

The morning newspapers, in commenting on the restriction of Japanese immigration into the United States, condemn the action of Congress. The Times declares it is an wholly uncalled for affront to the Japanese people.

The New York World says the measure is offensive, foolish, unnecessary, brutal and dangerous and does not represent the real will of the American people. The country will expect the President to save it, by his veto, from the consequences of the folly.

The Herald accuses the House of imperilling the friendly relations with Japan. Senators, owing to a wretched exhibition of jingoism, are petulantly jeopardising the work of the Washington Conference.

"Cause for Grave Anxiety."

Tokyo, April 15.
"Though we have not yet given up hope that our sacrifices and efforts to develop friendship with America will be successful, we have cause for grave anxiety," said Viscount Matsui this afternoon to American correspondents in connection with the action of Congress on immigration.

In a statement, in which he strongly appealed against the final passage of the exclusion provision, Viscount Matsui says: "It seems to us that we are appealing only against an action that can wound us to some extent, and bring little satisfaction to you." He suggested that the operation of the quotas by America as well as the "gentlemen's agreement" by Japan provide the most effective control of emigration. "Japan on her part is ready to give all the assistance possible to make control effective. Such a method would maintain mutual confidence, respect and goodwill, which we, the nation and Government, are most anxious to retain and promote."

Viscount Matsui drew attention to the close interlocking of mutual interests of the two countries in trade, and the preservation of stability and security for Pacific nations.

Describing America as "in the onviable position of a Power privileged to take arbitrary action or behave with fine magnanimity, setting an example to other nations, or inducing resentment," Viscount Matsui urged that nothing be done to weaken that spirit of friendship and esteem in which Japan has long regarded her.—Daily Bulletin.

Japanese Press Resentment.

Tokyo, April 15.
The action of the U. S. Congress regarding immigration is exciting much comment in Tokyo, where frequent newspaper "extras" show that every Washington move is closely watched. The Cabinet met and discussed emigration in camera. The Press strongly resents the bitter talk of some sections of Americans, but does not despair of American justice.

Regret is expressed that Mr. Hanihara's expression "grave consequences" has been misunderstood in Washington, as the belief is held that he merely meant that the moral reaction against America which would be created among the Japanese people would be uncontrollable by the Government.

The newspaper Jiji typically condemns the House of Representatives' action as "the height of abuse, and an injury to the Japanese nation."

The newspaper says: "They have disregarded all dictates of international courtesy and morality. The Japanese nation appeals to Americans to consider seriously the situation at this critical juncture."

Later.
The attitude of Senator Lodge is creating grave uneasiness.

THAT BOXING DECISION.

MR. BAILEY EXPLAINS IT.

We have received for publication the following letter regarding the fight between Turner and Cartledge at the V.R.C.:

Sir, In reply to newspaper articles respecting my decision in this event I would state, as follows:—

The contest was for a purse of \$130 put up by the V.R.C. and which the men were to divide as they pleased, I being requested to referee the contest under National Sporting Club Rules.

On giving my decision in favour of Turner, I heard only applause and no dissatisfaction whatever, either from the visitors generally or from those in my vicinity: had any such dissatisfaction been expressed, I should have retained my scoring card for publication herewith.

My decision was based not upon the looks or reputation of either man, but solely upon what the men did in the ring.

The first round was even, rounds two to eight generally in favour of Turner, and rounds nine and ten in favour of Cartledge but not sufficiently so to gain Cartledge the decision.

My closing scores were Turner 45 points and Cartledge 40 points. Cartledge looked to be a better and stronger man, but one not trying to win. Never having seen him fight, I could not be sure of this for a round or two, and until I saw him deliver, obviously without force, what should have been punishing hits.

Turner did his best and practically all the leading, ducking and slipping, and he boxed well, in the third round sending his man to the boards with a right to the point. In the fifth round, Turner went down, which fact I duly took into consideration.

Cartledge left Turner to do all the work, he himself blocking and posing only and obviously hitting, when he did hit, with little force. Just before the fight, and before I was asked to referee, I, as convenor, having appointed another referee, had a chat with Cartledge who was reading a book of Rules and I handed him my copy and took the title of his copy. I just mention this to show that Cartledge, and with his record, must know the N.S.C. Rules which empower the referee to disqualify a man who "is not trying."

It was therefore for me to either disqualify Cartledge during the progress of the fight or allow this, to proceed that he might, even up to the last round, pull up his lost points or win by the K. O. Route.

He did neither and therefore lost the decision, which was the only possible decision.

If P. O. Cartledge be the man I think him, he will, I am sure, think more of me than had I simply tried to please him or anyone. He will know quite well that his "fighting" on Saturday would have been summarily dealt with at any boxing resort in Britain or America where the spectators, paying their money and with bets on the men, would not suffer five rounds let alone ten rounds of such so-called fighting to go on.

Yours etc.
W. S. BAILEY.

Kowloon, April 16, 1924.

JUNK V. STEAMER.

COLLISION AT CAPSIZING.

Damage to the extent of \$4,000 was caused to a junk in a collision which occurred between the vessel and the s.s. Wong Shek Kong yesterday afternoon.

The accident occurred at Cap-sizing moon pass, the junk, which was heavily laden, being then on her way to Hongkong. The impact threw the junk into the water, but they were soon safely got aboard the steamer after the ship's boat had been lowered to pick them up. Arriving here the master of the junk, whose harbour number is 7174, reported the accident to the police.

THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

PRESENTATION FROM LEGAL PROFESSION.

This Morning's Ceremony.

The legal profession of the Colony assembled in full force at the Hongkong Hotel this morning to bid farewell to Sir William Rees Davies, and to make him a presentation as a token of their esteem and regard.

The presentation took the form of an illuminated address and an order on the Army and Navy Stores, London, so that Sir William may purchase in England an appropriate gift.

Sir William, who was accompanied by his wife, Lady Rees Davies, and their son, Billy, was accorded a wonderful reception.

THE ADDRESS.

The address, which was presented by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., read as follows:—

To Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, Hongkong.

Dear Sir William Rees Davies, On your approaching departure from this Colony, it was the unanimous wish of the Members of both branches of the legal profession to take our leave of you in a less formal and more friendly way than would be possible at a sitting in open Court. We desire also to take this opportunity of presenting you with a token of our respectful esteem.

In many respects your career has been a remarkable one, as it has been your lot to play a public part in Great Britain, before you started your career in the Colonial Civil Service.

As a member of Parliament for many years, as Deputy Lieutenant for Pembrokehire and as Private Secretary to the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, you acquired a large experience of men and affairs, an experience which has stood you in good stead in your subsequent judicial career, in matters requiring dignity, courtesy and tact.

Your career in the Civil Service has been one of continuous progress, since you went to the Bahamas as Attorney General in the year 1897. Since then you became King's Advocate in Cyprus in 1902 and Attorney General here in 1906, becoming Chief Justice in 1912.

It would not be becoming for us as members of the legal profession here to make any reference to your eminence as a Judge, but this may certainly be said, without any impropriety, namely that the painstaking and conscientious work which you have brought to bear in the discharge of your duties, at times when ill-health would have prevented a less public-spirited man than you from performing them, have excited the profound admiration of us all. It is our most earnest hope that a period of rest and recuperation in a better climate than this will be the means of completely restoring you to health, and we shall even hope that you may once again be able to write the letters, M.P., after your name.

Before concluding this address we should like to refer to a few moments to some of the other activities in which you have taken part, such as the Presidency of the St. David's Society, for which you have done yeoman service, the Chairmanship of the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee, which required an extraordinary amount of work, combined with tact, to carry it to its very successful conclusion, and the Chairmanship of the Civil Service Salaries Commission, which granted much needed relief to various grades in the Civil Service of Hongkong.

You have also been for many years past a member of the Court of the University, an institution which we hope is destined to spread the advantages of British education and ideals into the interior of China.

From the field of sport, also, your presence will be missed and in particular we shall remember your participation in the polo matches.

TWO KILLED.

THROUGH FALL OF DERRICK.

Chan Ki, a boatman and Wong Sui, a female coolie living at 240 Reclamation Street, Yaumatei, were both killed when a derrick broke and fell on their heads whilst they were hauling cargo in the premises of the Tak Lee shop at Matakook yesterday.

When the ambulance arrived, the victims had already died and their remains were taken to the Mortuary.

The Races, as Chairman of the Committee of the Hongkong Boxing Association, and as an ardent golfer.

In taking leave of you we would ask you kindly to accept this present as a token of the esteem in which you are held by the members of the legal profession in Hongkong, and it is our most earnest wish that many years of life and happiness may be in store for Lady Rees Davies and yourself in the old country, and that in due course your son may follow in your footsteps.

A TRIBUTE.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens expressed the appreciation of the solicitors of the Colony at the courtesy which Sir William had always extended towards them. He had not met him many times himself, as he was not often in Court, but he knew that everyone appreciated Sir William's unfailing kindness. On behalf of the solicitors present he wished the retiring Chief Justice many years of life and happiness in his new sphere. (Applause.)

THE HEALTHS OF SIR WILLIAM AND LADY REES DAVIES, AND BILLY, WERE THEN TOASTED.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Sir William, replying, said he felt a very proud man. When he said that the kindness of everyone overwhelmed him, he was using no terms of exaggeration, but he could assure those present that he valued no one's kindness more than that emanating from the legal profession with whom he had been associated all his life. He was brought up to be a lawyer, his grandfather was a lawyer, his grandfather on his mother's side was a lawyer and he had brothers as lawyers. He hardly knew what to say in response to that extraordinarily kind farewell. He would value their presentation, not only because it was such a splendid gift, but because he knew of the hearty and spontaneous goodwill with which it was given. It gave him great satisfaction and pleasure that his old friend, Mr. Pollock, should be the man chosen to make the presentation. He and Mr. Pollock were called to the bar the same night at the same Inn and they had always been great friends.

Sir William, continuing, expressed thanks to Mr. Stephens and paid a tribute to the co-operation and loyalty of the Registrar and Mr. Suffield, his clerk, and said that the Chief Justice who had their services in the future would be indeed a fortunate man. (Applause.)

Three hearty cheers were accorded Sir William at the conclusion.

GIFT FROM WELSH SOCIETY.

A pleasing ceremony took place yesterday morning at the Chief Justice's Chambers in the Supreme Court, when a deputation from the Welsh Society presented Sir William, on his retirement, with a massive silver salver. The salver, which bore the arms and Welsh motto, contained the following inscription:—

Presented to His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, Knight, K.C., Chief Justice of Hongkong, President, Cymdeithas Dewi Sant, by the Members of the Society, on his retirement from Hongkong, as a tribute to their high station, 1897-1924. The presentation was made by Mr. Owen Hughes, and Sir William, who was accompanied by his wife, Lady Rees Davies, and their son, Billy, expressed his appreciation of the gift.

WORLD-WIDE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

RECORDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INTENSE SEISMOGRAPHIC DISTURBANCE.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, April 15.
Observatories in Belgium, Italy and Egypt recorded yesterday at noon a violent earthquake shock over 6,000 miles distant. Instruments at the Faenza Observatory in Italy vibrated for four hours, whilst the Observatory at Helouan described the shock as being equal in intensity to the Japanese earthquake in September.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that an earthquake occurred at Santiago-de-Chile at 5.35 yesterday morning. The casualties and damage are not yet known.

Victoria, B. C., April 15.
Officials of the Dominion Observatory were mystified yesterday, by a series of most intense seismographic shocks, lasting for four hours. The Superintendent of the Observatory estimates that the centre of the disturbance was about 1,500 miles from Victoria, probably in the vicinity of the North Aloutian Islands or Alaska.

Santiago de Chile, April 15.
The reports of an earthquake in Chile are baseless. The Chilean Legation in London is in regular communications with Santiago. Hopes are entertained that the earthquake, recorded all over the world, occurred at sea.

Felt in Manila. Manila, April 16.
A severe submarine earthquake was registered at 23 minutes past midnight on April 14-15 at seven degrees North Latitude on the eastern border of the Philippines Deep, being two hundred kilometres from Mindanao and one thousand kilometres from Manila. A tidal wave is feared.

There was a slightly perceptible disturbance here which continued for two hours.

KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

SOME INTERESTING CASES.

Charges of kidnapping and harbouring two Chinese boys, Li Wah (9) and Wong Shi-tak (9), on or about the 6th inst., were preferred against Chan Lu-ling, Leung Chung and Leung Tak, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

It is alleged that the boys were brought from Canton, and on information received the police went to a house in Shanghai Street on Sunday morning, and found the boys, who pointed out the kidnappers, two of whom were themselves young boys.

The case was adjourned to enable the police to communicate with the boys' parents, who are in Canton.

WATCHMAN V. CONSTABLE.

An Indian watchman appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning charged with being drunk and acting in a disorderly manner.

An Indian constable testified that he was on duty in Bulkeley Street yesterday when he saw defendant and an Indian constable struggling in the middle of the road. After being knocked about, witness managed to arrest both offenders.

Inspector J. Ogg gave evidence to the effect that both men were intoxicated when brought into the station. Prior to his evidence the Court was adjourned till a Bible was found.

His Worship convicted on both charges, but said he would not sentence defendant till the constable was dealt with by Mr. Wolfe. The constable's offence was worse than defendant's and he (the Magistrate) would not give him as heavy a sentence as the constable got.

Defendant was remanded till Saturday, when sentence will be given.

STARTING THE POOR BOX.

A start was made in regard to the Court's new Poor Box, when six Chinese came before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of gambling in Baitery Street.

A sum of 31 cents was found on the gambling table by the police, and his Worship ordered that this be paid into the Poor Box as the first contribution thereto. The men were each fined \$3.

FIGHTING WITH DENTIST.

Two men were charged with fighting one being a dentist. The latter, however, did not appear. The other defendant said the dentist interfered with him when he was speaking to a small boy who had stolen two cakes from a shop.

NORTH POINT RECLAMATION.

REPORTS OF A HITCH.

Work on the North Point reclamation scheme is being proceeded with, although up to the present nothing has been definitely decided as to what will be done with the ground and sea-frontage when completed.

According to information received, it appears that a final decision is withheld pending the study of the whole question of harbour development, and it will not be surprising if the intention, on the part of the Government at least, is to bring the scheme into line with other big projects now being carried out in connection with the development of the harbour.

The intention of the owner at one time was to build a sugar refinery, godowns and wharves for sea-going vessels along the strip of ground that is being reclaimed, but later developments resulting from the recognition that harbour development should be taken up as an integral part of the scheme itself have made this plan uncertain. Reclamation work is now being slowly proceeded with, until the wishes of the Government have been definitely made known.

A report now current states that a hitch has arisen from the objection of the Government to having berthing wharves in preference to a straight sea-wall. On enquiries at the Public Works Department this morning we were informed that the question is still under consideration.

PARTIAL SHIPYARD SETTLEMENT.

London, April 15.
The Southampton shipyard workers have decided to resume on condition of an immediate conference to secure uniformity between Southampton and London rates of pay.—Reuter.

TO-DAY.

Closing Exchange 2 1/16.
Barometer 29.94.
Temperature 74.
Humidity 72.
Lighting Up Time 6.44 p.m.

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Quinol, Pyro, and Azol
Developers, Acid Hypo etc.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

London, April 15.
The newspapers generally congratulate Mr. Macdonald upon his
firm yet tactful speech at the opening of the Anglo-Russian Con-
ference. Conservative organs are sceptical of the success of the
conference, and are inclined to question Russian motives. Liberal
organs cordially welcome the conference, and approve Mr. Mac-
donald's policy.

The *Times* says Mr. Macdonald has made the best of an ex-
tremely unpleasant situation, and encouraged no illusions. Rakovski's
declaration was tactless, and ignored the practical demands of the
present.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks the Russians are merely out for
material advantages, therefore, negotiations are unlikely to lead to
anything.

The *Daily Express* says the speech of Mr. Macdonald was
worthy of the chief spokesman of the Empire, and the *Daily News*
urges that the conference be given a fair chance, by abandonment of
irritating pinpricks, as instanced by the bankers' memorandum, and
a section of the Press.

The *Manchester Guardian* hopes and believes that the meeting
is the beginning of a genuine re-settlement of Europe.—*Reuter*.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

London, April 15.
The *Daily Telegraph* learns that the Cabinet Committee on
Wireless are presenting a report to the Cabinet to-day. The Com-
mittee yesterday heard the Marconi representatives, and there is
every reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements will be made
regarding the exchange of messages with the Company's stations
in the Dominions.

The paper says that no doubt need be entertained but that the
Cabinet will adopt the main recommendations of the Donald Com-
mittee, perhaps with minor modifications.—*Reuter*.

AMERICA ADDS TO HER ARMAMENT.

Washington, April 15.
The House of Representatives Naval Committee has approved
a Bill, authorizing the construction of eight fast 10,000 ton cruisers,
costing \$11,000,000 each, exclusive of armament; also six gunboats,
costing \$700,000 each, for use in Chinese waters.

It also approved the proposal to convert four battleships to
oil-burners, and to provide them with additional protection against
submarines and aircraft.

The committee reported another bill, providing for the establish-
ment of a naval aviation base at Sand Point, California.—*Reuter's
American Service*.

THE REPARATIONS REPORTS.

Brussels, April 15.
The Cabinet consider the report of the Reparations experts
committee constitutes a useful basis for an equitable and practical
settlement.—*Reuter*.

London, April 15.
It is understood that the German Cabinet is prepared to accept
the Dawes Scheme if the Allies also accept it as a basis of negotia-
tion, along with certain issues outside the scope of the experts'
report.—*Reuter*.

ANTWERP'S SHIPPING PROBLEM.

Antwerp, April 15.
The port of Antwerp is suffering severely in consequence of
sands making the Scheldt impassable. There have recently been
numerous shipping casualties, and an order has been issued forbid-
ding ships exceeding 25 feet draught to come up the river. Many
ships are consequently diverted to Rotterdam, and others have
departed from Antwerp only partially loaded. Cargoes are piling
up on the quays and in the warehouses.
Dredging operations on an enlarged scale have been urged.
—*Reuter*.

INDIAN OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Darjeeling, April 15.
Governor Lord Lytton has decided to certify a number of
budget demands rejected as the result of Swarajist policy, in throwing
out portions of the Bengal Budget. The refusal to grant Ministers'
salaries, however, will be resubmitted to the Provincial Council.
A number of members in the Education and Medical Departments are
likely to be discharged as the result of the refusal to sanction their
pay, which Lord Lytton says he has no power to restore.—*Reuter*.

AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION LAW.

Washington, April 15.
The Senate discussed the Immigration Bill and rejected by
76 votes to two an amendment in Committee for ratification and
continuation of the so-called Gentleman's Agreement. The vote
upon the proposed Japanese exclusion amendment was postponed
until to-morrow.—*Reuter's American Service*.

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POLO.

THE NAVY CUP.

Teams captained by Mr. C. C.
Boyd and Capt. Neville respective-
ly, met in the second match of the
series for the Navy Cup on the
Polo ground at Causeway Bay
yesterday afternoon. In the first
game, played on Saturday, Mr.
Boyd's team decisively defeated
Major General Fowler's four, and
another victory yesterday meant
that they would have secured the
trophy.

The sides were very evenly
matched and a draw of two goals
all fairly reflects the run of the play.
The match was of two chukkas
of seven minutes duration each,
with the General Officer Com-
manding in charge. At one
time it looked very much as if Mr.
Boyd's side would win. They had
slightly the better of the first half,
and put on two goals, one by Mr.
Boyd and another by Mrs. Boyd.
Capt. Neville's team replying
with one, scored by the Captain
himself.

The second chukka was hotly
contested, with Capt. Neville's
team enjoying slightly the better
of the exchanges. Scoring opportu-
nities were few and with time
well advanced it looked almost a
certain victory for Mr. Boyd.
Towards the close, however, Capt.
Neville got through from the half
way line, and with a fast oblique
drive from well out equalised with
the best shot of the match. It
was a fine finish to a very even
tussle.

The teams were as under:
Mr. Boyd's team: Mr. Boyd,
Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Colbold and
Lt. Com. Woolrych.

Capt. Neville's team: Capt.
Neville, Mr. Davies, Mr. Palmer
and Mr. Stanton.

HOME FOOTBALL.

London, April 15.—Cardiff City
and Huddersfield Town yesterday
played a goalless draw.—*Reuter*.

THE CHINESE CHAMBER.

MONTHLY MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the
Chinese General Chamber of Com-
merce took place yesterday after-
noon and was well attended. Mr.
Li Po-kwai presided, being support-
ed by Mr. Ho Kwong and Mr. Chau
Pak-tim, vice-Chairman and
Secretary.

Before the meeting began, the
Chairman referred to the loss the
Chamber had sustained through the
death of Mr. Sin Tak-fan, who had
been an active member. At the
request of the Chairman, the
gathering stood up in silence for
a few seconds as a token of
sympathy.

Mr. Li Po-kwai said a reply
had been received from the Hong-
kong General Chamber of
Commerce in regard to the repre-
sentations made by the Chinese
Chamber on behalf of local piece
goods merchants on the question
of adequate representation of
Chinese interests in arbitration
proceedings arising out of business
transactions. The letter stated
that nothing further had been heard
from the Manchester and Bradford
Chambers of Commerce since the
last letter from Manchester dated
April 4th, 1923, a draft copy of
which had been sent to the
Chinese. The present position, as
explained by the Chairman, is that
pending further advice from
Manchester, the Chinese Chamber
is not entitled to have a represen-
tative in an arbitration involving
Chinese interest. The prevailing
arrangement is to have three
arbitrators, representing the seller,
purchaser and the Hongkong
Chamber of Commerce.

The Exhibition.
The Chairman said the Chamber
would send a telegram to England
on the day the Empire Exhibition
was formally inaugurated (10 a.m.,
April 23), conveying the good
wishes of the Chinese merchants.
Several telegrams had been received
announcing the safe arrival in
England of the Hongkong exhibi-
tors.

CRICKET.

CHAMPIONS V. THE REST.

The following team will represent
the H. K. C. C. on Easter Monday
21st instant, in the final match of
the season, League Champions v.
The Rest. Play starts at 10.30 a.m.
and stumps will be drawn at 6.30
p.m.—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), E.
V. T. Dean, E. G. Lambert, L. D.
McNeill, G. R. More, H. Owen
Hughes, G. H. Piercy, Rev. T. B.
Powell, D. R. Wahl, P. N. Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

LAST WEEK'S FIGURES.

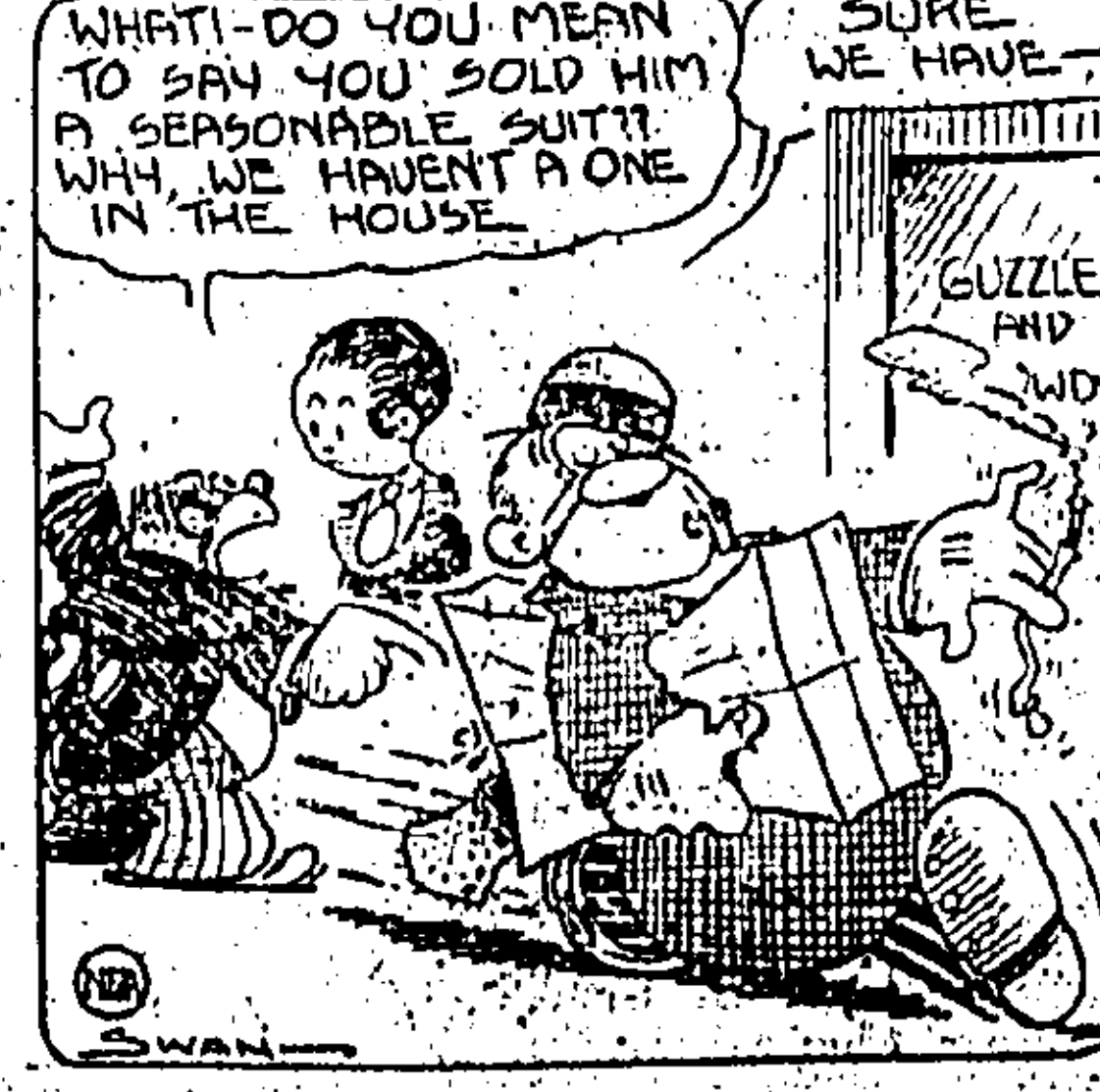
Of twenty cases of small-pox re-
ported last week, one was British;
one Japanese and the rest Chinese.
There were seventeen deaths.
Two cases of diphtheria were
reported, one fatal. One was
British and one Chinese.
Of four cases of enteric, three
ended fatally. One case was Danish
and three Chinese.

There were an Indian case of
paratyphoid, two Chinese cases of
influenza and two Chinese cases
(fatal) of cerebro-spinal fever.

On Monday there were two
further Chinese cases of small-pox,
and a Chinese case of purpura
fever.

Reference was made by the
Chairman to correspondence relat-
ing to a house at Sham Shui,
Wuchow, belonging to Mr.
Lai Hin-man (proprietor of the
Kowloon Hotel), which had been
seized by the military. The
Chairman said that repeated efforts
had been made by the Chamber to
secure the return of property. "The
lighter offences have replied that an
order has been made to the com-
mander in charge of the soldiers at
Sham Shui to evacuate the build-
ing," Mr. Li Po-kwai continued,
"and the commander says he is
willing to return the building but
Mr. Lai Hin-man should go to him
personally to facilitate the surren-
der." (Laughter)
There was no other business of
public interest.

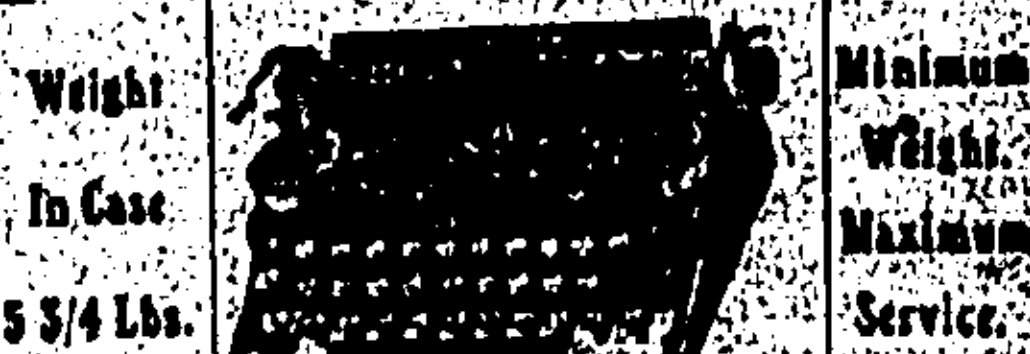
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Wrist watches—Chains, etc.,
—all in pure platinum.
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prices stand comparison.

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69, Queen's Road Central.

UNDECORATED CHAMBER.

Sir J. Bradbury and the
Gobelins—

One of the Paris evening news-papers tells a delightful little story of a recent sitting of the Reparation Commission at which the delegates were suddenly struck with the fact that the room in which their sittings are held at the Hotel Astoria is painfully devoid of the least adornment in the shape of mural decoration. M. Barthou undertook to secure a handsome Gobelin tapestry, or two from the national furniture depository, which contains an enormous number of those priceless hangings that are never seen by the public except when it is necessary to impart a certain amount of extra luxury to the temporary abodes that are being made ready for visiting sovereigns and other illustrious guests of the Republic.

The Government official who was approached on the matter promptly acceded to the request by forwarding a magnificent piece depicting "Turanne at the conquest of the Palatinat." The members of the Commission regarded their new requisition in silence for a moment, until Sir John Bradbury ventured the remark that, although the tapestry was magnificent, "the subject perhaps was a trifle unsuitable at the present juncture." The British delegate suggested that the work should be changed for another. The head of the national furniture depository was no more fortunate in his second choice, and this was also sent back.

Finally, a magnificent piece was submitted to the delegates, which was immediately acclaimed both for its beauty and for its entirely appropriate subject. This is entitled "Jason at the Conquest of the Golden Fleece," which the delegates promptly accepted both as a work of art and as an emblem, and it was installed before their eyes.

DR. MCGOVERN IN TIBET.

Criticism of His Method.

The *Geographical Journal* takes Dr. McGovern to task for what it terms his "bold but discreditable strategem" in getting to Lhasa after the Tibetan Government had refused him permission to proceed, and the Indian Government had laid it down in his pass that he was not "authorized to enter Nepal, Bhutan or Tibet." The *Journal*'s remarks:

"Quite apart, however, from the merits or otherwise of Dr. McGovern's story, the affair has a certain gravity. Though he declares that he 'escaped having to commit himself to anything,' and that he was 'heading for the passes without having signed the guarantee,' the fact cannot be denied that his permit for Sikkim expressly forbade him to enter Tibet; and that when he did so it was in defiance of the wish of the Dalai Lama, in disobedience to the orders of the Government of India, and in contempt of the conditions under which he received his pass. Such conduct does great disservice to good relations with Tibet and to travellers with legitimate hopes to travel there, and it gets innocent people into trouble. Dr. McGovern is not ashamed to boast that the frontier police were 'brought down to Gangtok court-martialled, and ignominiously dismissed' as a result of his cleverness. He thus stands self-condemned.

DOCTOR DUPED.

Ingenious Theft by Bogus
Patient.

The following incident is reported by the *Wushu correspondent of the North China Daily News*:

An old lady took a dollar to a Chinese doctor and asked him to follow her for the purpose of treating her master. She took the doctor to a tea house in the public garden and generously supplied him with tea. There she also communicated to him the intelligence that her master did not wish his family disturbed by a knowledge of his illness, and therefore preferred to meet him in the tea house. Saying that she would now call her master, she left the doctor to enjoy a prolonged wait. Instead of going for her master she hastened back to the doctor's house and told his wife that the weather being colder than her husband anticipated, he urgently needed his long-sleeved fur gown and a warm wadded jacket. These the good lady gave her, but took the precaution of sending a slave girl to carry them for her. The wary old lady led the way to a photographer's shop, where remarking that the doctor was upstairs, she kindly relieved the slave of the garments. After remaining some time upstairs, she came down and gave the girl 20 cents, telling her to take a risha home, and that her master would follow shortly. In the meantime the doctor having enjoyed a fruitless period of waiting, consoled himself with the thought that at least he had earned a dollar, and went home. In consequence of the circumstantial evidence produced by the dovetailing of his and his wife's narratives, a hurried search was made among the pawnshops, in one of which the missing garments were found, having been pawned for \$18. The resourceful old lady is still missing.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

The Student Opinion.

The University and other students of China seem to be heartily in favour of recognition of Russia. Their importance is admitted by the Premier, who took the trouble to summon their representatives and explain to them the reason for the rupture with Mr. Karahan. In spite of this, the Peking Students' Union met and passed resolutions in favour of recognition. A message to the Asahi, reporting the meeting says that a representative of the Shanghai students, who was also present, stated that the Press, Labour and scholastic views in Shanghai were agreed in favour of recognition of Russia.

One representing the Peking students reported on an interview he had had with Mr. Karahan. After a debate on the question of recognition, it was resolved that Dr. Wellington Koo, the Foreign Minister, should be warned against allowing himself to become a puppet in the hands of the Diplomatic Corps, and that Mr. Karahan should be asked to abandon the attitude he had hitherto adopted towards China, which would be more befitting a victor towards the vanquished. Three declarations were also adopted. In one of these the need of a quick restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was emphasised. Another recorded resentment against the Diplomatic Corps for its interference. The last implied an impeachment of the Cabinet for its opposition to the restoration of relation with Russia. It was further agreed that parties of lecturers should be organised

MALARIA SCOURGE.

Playing Havoc in
America.

There is one disease more dangerous to the American people than yellow fever, states the *World's Work*, and that is malaria. This statement probably seems surprising, yet it is true. Yellow fever epidemics in the past have been so destructive, they have fallen with such suddenness, and wiped out such large sections of the population, the physical suffering has been so great that this has seemed to be about the most fearful plague affecting the Western Hemisphere. A visitation in Philadelphia in 1793 destroyed one-tenth of the city's entire population, and mortality rates of 90 per cent. even in one or two places, 100 per cent. have been recorded. Yet yellow fever, even if unchecked, is not so dangerous to the United States as malaria. Many accounts have been published of the havoc wrought by yellow fever in wiping out civilizations, but there is not the slightest sign that it has ever destroyed a people or a state of society. There is little question, however, that malaria has achievements of this kind to its credit; probably its most illustrious victim was the civilization of ancient Greece.

The two diseases, both transmitted by mosquitoes, are commonly associated in the popular mind; but they are very different, and this difference explains why malaria is a greater menace than its sister plague. Yellow fever is an acute, fulminant disease; it attacks fiercely, but its career is brief; in a few days the patient is either dead or on the road to health. But the all-important fact is that one attack confers immunity; a person who recovers from one experience almost never has another. A light attack confers this immunity as completely as a severe one.

NO IMMUNITY.

In malaria, however, immunity is practically unknown; a person may have attack after attack, indeed suffer from the disease for a lifetime. Those who do not die become anemic, weak, listless, and entirely worthless members of the social organization. In the course of time the whole community is affected and civilization itself may be destroyed.

How serious a thing malaria may be has just been brought to light by an examination of the employees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, made by the United States Health Service. This discloses that the great plague of Mediterranean Europe is to-day creating havoc in an enterprise so modern as railroading. It is the most prevalent disease with which the Missouri Pacific has to contend. Ninety-five per cent. of all its hospital admissions and 45 per cent. of all its sick bases are chargeable to this infection. There is a prevalent impression that railroad hospitals exist mainly for injuries and surgical cases, but such cases amounted to only 75 per cent. of the malaria sufferers. And these statistics give only part of the story; for malaria is pre-eminent a "walking" disease; thousands have it who never get to a hospital, or even consult a doctor, but keep at work in a hopeless kind of way. There probably does not exist a more persistent discouragement to efficiency, and "The World's Work" concludes, the United States has few more important tasks than the elimination of this overpresent and most onerous of all diseases.

to tour the country and speak in public on the necessity for the restoration of Sino-Russian relations.

AMUSEMENTS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH TOURNAMENT OF
THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, April 26th.
at 9.15 p.m.
THEATRE ROYAL

MAIN EVENTS:

15 Round Contest for the Heavy-weight Championship of the Colony and the Hongkong Exchange Brokers Association's Belt.

C. P. O. Callaghan

Bombardier Barton

ALSO

One Bantamweight, Two Welter-weight Two Lightweight, One Featherweight, each of six Rounds.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Members on the 24th April 1924.
General Public from the
25th April, 1924.

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Soil & Vent Pipes, Rainwater Pipes.

Floor & Wall Tiles Baths, Basins, bath
Room Fittings, Water Heaters for Gas
Oil or Coal Fuel. Also a Few Chip
Heaters.

Open & Closed Grates-Cooking Ranges.

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SYSTEMS, &c.

General Repairs Promptly Attended to
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Italian Marble or Hongkong Granite.

Just Received a Shipment of Italian
Marble Floor Tiles—Prices on Appli-
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A Large stock of Artificial Wreaths in
all Sizes.

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And, No.

CONSIGNERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
RICKMERS LINE.

From BREMEN, HAMBURG
AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship,
"R. O. RICKMERS"

Having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are
heroby informed that their goods
are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited,
Kowloon, and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given to
the contrary before noon
to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on 19th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within fifteen days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be
recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st
inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are here-
by notified that they must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports &
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—

CARL BODIKER & CO'S
Agents Rickmers Line.
Hongkong, 15th April 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Steamship

"PRES. GARFIELD"

having arrived from New York,

via ports, on April 14th, 1924,

consignees are heroby notified

that their cargo is being landed

at their risk into the hazardous

Godowns of the Holt's Wharf, at

Kowloon, and stored at con-

signees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must pro-
duce an Import Permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged

cargo is to be left in the Godowns

where it will be examined at

10 a.m. on April 19th, 1924, by the

Company's Surveyors, Messrs.

Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented

within thirty days of the

steamer's arrival here, after

which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be recognised

after the goods have left the

godowns, and cargo undelivered

on and after April 21st, 1924, will

be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature immediately.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

4, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, April 14th, 1924.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND
HAIPHONG.

S.S. "VAN Vollenhoven"

will leave for the above ports

on the 20th instant

at 8 a.m.

For freight passage.

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China Building, First Floor.

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THE OLD FAVOURITE.
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF
GENUINE
ITALIAN
MANDOLINES
(IMPORTED DIRECT FROM NAPLES)
THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE OF
EXCELLENT TONE
AND
THEY ARE CHEAP !!!
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AND

Patent Bell Grip Dumb Bells
Punch Balls, Pear Shape
Single and Double Ended.

Punch Ball Stands, Mitts,
Gloves, Swivels etc.

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Tel. C. 1186.

DEATH.

DEALY. On the 1st March, Grenoble (Isere), France, Thomas Kirkman Dealy, late Headmaster of Queen's College, Hongkong, in his 64th year. (Australian papers please copy).

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1924.

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN.

Big oaks from little acorns grow. That is the thought which occurs to us after glancing through the interesting illustrated brochure which has just been issued giving the history of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., and outlining in detail this progressive concern's various establishments. There are also in the booklet pictures of some of the fine vessels which the Company has turned out and of which it is justifiably proud. The history of the Dock Company is, in some senses, the history of the Colony, for it was in the early days of British occupation that a smaller concern out of which the present Company has grown took over from a private individual the little establishment that had been created on the Whampoa mud flats. A few years later, the Aberdeen property was secured, and twelve months afterwards the Company was registered with a share capital of three quarters of a million dollars. Subsequently came the amalgamation with the Union Dock Company, which possessed property at Kowloon, then followed the selling of the Whampoa establishment to the Chinese Government and in 1880 the purchase of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company's property and plant.

Thenceforth the Company gradually built itself into a strong position, but it is within the last decade that it has expanded until it has become a concern of which the whole Colony may well feel proud. To-day its share capital is three million dollars, whilst it is spending no less a sum than five millions on further extending its property. It only requires a visit to the Company's establishment at Kowloon to see what a remarkable transformation is taking place there. The big dock, which in 1888 cost a million dollars and was then regarded as the very finest in the East, is no longer big enough for current needs, whilst further additions are being made to the

workshops and other departments so as to thoroughly modernise the Company's plant. More than that, very fine residential blocks have been built for the staff, with a due regard also to recreational facilities.

So far as actual shipbuilding goes, the work turned out by the Company's yards compares favourably with the best standards set by British establishments in any part of the world, and Kowloon Dock has to its credit many magnificent ships of eight thousand tons and over. Those at present responsible for the management and direction of the Company are firm in their belief that it has an even brighter future than ever, and if enthusiasm and progressive ideas count for anything, their beliefs must surely be realised. Hongkong, as we have said, is justly proud of this fine British Company, which we have no doubt is destined to play a very important role in the future of British shipbuilding enterprise in this part of the world.

Clarity of Atmosphere.

With a directness that has several times characterised his utterances on matters of State, the Prime Minister has told the Russian delegates in London what Britain expects of the Soviet, and what he intends to insist upon before concluding any treaty. In refreshingly straightforward language Mr. MacDonald has reiterated the requirements for restoring belief in Russian promises, renewing the confidence of investors, and providing a sure basis for trade expansion. The sanctity of private agreements must be upheld, and the sanctity of property ownership. Injury has to be redressed, so that the two countries can start friendly relations with a clean slate before them. And, as previously required by Britain, there must be an absolute cessation of Russian propaganda of all kinds. This seems a formidable programme for the Soviet to undertake, but not an impossible one. It only requires an honest desire to start afresh to enable the road to be wiped completely off the Russian slate. In fact, M. Rakovsky, after listening to the British Premier's catalogue of first principles, has gone to the extent of declaring there is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of a complete understanding, even to a solution of pre-war debts and private claims. There might be stumbling-blocks in the East, and in questions like the Versailles Treaty and League of Nations, but so long as the British requirements be faithfully met, there can be no serious check. We appear to be on the threshold of an Anglo-Russian palace of peace, and provided there be no needless controversies at the doorway, Britain and Russia might yet be able to enter and sit at the same board together in perfect, un-suspicious friendship. The proof of good faith, the exhibition of disinterested motives of real amity, however, must come from the Soviet side.

Reparations.

It is clear that the Dawes committee's report on reparations has gone farther than anything heretofore towards a settlement of clashing opinions. The news to-day is encouraging, as pointing to a definite understanding amongst most of the nations concerned, and possibly all of them. It is pleasing to observe the cordial unanimity of British political views on the subject. No doubt the United States will be just as ready to accept their representative's conclusions and recommendations. Germany, we observe, is willing to negotiate on the basis of the experts' report. This means that she will accept what is proposed to her without undue demur. We now have only France to look to for a definite indication of feeling. So far the French view has been favourable towards a settlement, and there is reason to believe that no insuperable differences exist. As with the negotiations between Russia and Britain, great things might come out of the reparations discussion—or there might be further disputes brewing. For a change, we prefer to look on the bright side, and hope for a speedy arrangement satisfactory to all parties and spelling a new era for Europe.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NOT REALLY A VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE.—Lord Haldane.

Amongst the passengers who left by the President Garfield was Mrs. E. T. Singer.

Lieut. P. W. N. Gainhor, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, has been promoted Captain.

Yesterday's health return shows one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever and one Filipino case of small-pox.

Lieut. O. S. G. Sheppard, R.E., and Capt. G. D. Meredith, R.G.A., have been granted leave to proceed to North China.

Miss Doris Woods will be a passenger for London by the s.s. Glenogle on the 22nd instant. She will be absent from the Colony until next October, when she hopes to return in time for the dancing season. Miss Aileen Woods is still in Sumatra.

Entries for the Ho Kom-tong billiards cups will definitely close on the 20th inst., and play will commence on 25th inst. Intending competitors are asked to communicate with the Proprietor of the Palace Hotel. The games will be 250 up, commencing each night at 9 o'clock. Entrance fees will go to local charities.

With an eminent English stage actor like Arthur Bourchier playing the leading role, cinema-goers do not require any assurances that the Star Theatre's current feature attraction, "The Great Day," is a good movie play. Therefore it is unnecessary to give anything more than a reminder that "The Great Day" is being shown for the last time this evening.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the following telegram has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Manila:—"My letter 8th March. Regulation requiring vessels to call at Mariveles revoked and inspections will be made outside Manila harbour effective 20th April. Third-class passengers and new crews still must comply with the vaccination requirements."

The Rev. Father R. B. Schmitt, of the Jesuit College, Manila, has been conducting a most successful Mission at the Catholic Cathedral during the week, and his sermons in English have been much appreciated. The Mission concludes to-night, but on Sunday at the 10.15 Mass Father Schmitt will preach a special Easter sermon. There have been large congregations at the Mission services, including many non-Catholics.

Everybody who has seen "Poor Men's Wives," the feature attraction making its final appearance at the Coronet Theatre this evening, is unanimous that here is a notable picture, alike for the story, the acting and the filming. Among the more daring and original features which contribute to the fine success achieved is not only a glittering spectacle in itself but also a striking background for some of the most dramatic incidents in a very dramatic story. Another interesting feature of "Poor Men's Wives" is the fashion display in which some very beautiful gowns are shown.

Owing to the fact that some misunderstanding has arisen regarding our interview with Mr. T. T. Laurenson, published by us on Monday, we have been in communication with Mr. Laurenson to-day, who wishes us to state that the Guilds clearly understand that the present arrangement, whereby steamers on the Kowloon run are given gun-boat escort, is only a temporary one and will be in force only until such time as the launches, which the Government is fitting up as necessary for the work of escort. Regarding Sunday's happenings, Mr. Laurenson desires us to point out that he did not try to get into touch with the Harbour Master before the meeting of the Guilds, because he did not know what action the officers and engineers would take. It was impossible for him to forget the decision of the meeting and it was only after the decision had been made that he tried to communicate with the officials.

PROMINENT CHINESE HONOURED.

MR. HO KOM-TONG TO HAVE AUDIENCE WITH KING.

By the s.s. Empress of Australia next Friday, there will leave for England one of Hongkong's most prominent Chinese citizens, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, who has accepted an intimation that His Majesty the King will be pleased to grant him an audience during the period of the Empire Exhibition. This was conveyed by H.E. the Governor. This honour, it is understood, is due to the good work Mr. Ho Kom-tong has performed in connection with the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade and Boy Scout movement among Chinese lads.



Mr. Ho Kom-tong is also seeking an audience with the Pope, at Rome, taking with him a letter of introduction from the Rev. Father Spada, the Catholic pro-Vicar. He expects to be away from Hongkong for a number of months, and will visit France, Switzerland and Italy in the course of his stay in Europe. With Mr. Ho Kom-tong will travel Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, who is going home on furlough, and has been associated with Mr. Ho Kom-tong, an old friend of his, in St. John's Ambulance activities.

DEATH OF MR. T. K. DEALY.

FORMER QUEEN'S COLLEGE HEAD MASTER.

The community generally has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. T. K. Dealy, for many years Headmaster of Queen's College, which took place at Grenoble (Isere), France, on March 1st in his 64th year.

The late Mr. Dealy came out to Hongkong so far back as 1884, as assistant master at the Government Central School (now Queen's College) and he retired from the service in July, 1918, on a pension of £432 per year. After being for a time Second Master, he was in 1900 appointed Master-in-Charge of the Police School, later returning to the College, where he became Headmaster in 1909. In that year and again in 1914 he was acting Director of Education, being also for two years during the war Cable Censor.

During his lengthy service in the Colony, the late Mr. Dealy made very many friends and he was highly esteemed as a man of high character and considerable scholastic ability. He was a very good Chinese scholar and made made translations from the Chinese, which appeared from time to time in the *Yellow Dragon*, these efforts being much appreciated. He was also an able French scholar and on his retirement he settled down at Grenoble, in France, where his death took place, and where his wife and daughter still are, the latter completing her French studies. He has been for some time prior to his death lecturing in English at Grenoble University. A heavy blow was experienced by Mr. and Mrs. Dealy during the war when their two sons were both killed. They had both joined up in Australia, becoming attached to the Air Force, and both had done extremely well at the Melbourne University. Their death in action was deeply regretted by all who knew these two fine young men.

The memory of the late Mr. Dealy's work at Queen's College is still fresh in the minds of many who studied under him and it is kept fresh by a Dealy Scholarship. Past students of the College as well as numerous residents will ever think lovingly of Mr. Dealy's work here, and the utmost sympathy will be felt for the bereaved widow and daughter.

BOLSHEVISM.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED IN HONGKONG.

Bolshevistic literature, in the Chinese language, is being circulated in Hongkong, according to information which reaches us to-day. It appears that yesterday many leaflets were distributed to various firms and shops, being either thrust under the doorways or inserted in crevices near the entrances. These leaflets are not signed, but they are said to have emanated from a so-called Educational Society of the Hongkongan district.

The leaflets are headed in big type with words advising the people to take note of the intended peaceful union of all nations of the world. They then urge the people to abolish capitalism and seize private property so that Socialism may be realised and a new world founded.

Twelve "articles" are then set forth, which may be roughly translated as follows:

1. All immovable property, such as factories, etc., to be seized as public property.
 2. All people have the right to public property, with no control by employers.
 3. All must work. There must be no distinctions between rich and poor.
 4. All the fruits of work, such as houses, clothing, etc., must belong to the new Social Society which is to be formed, and all people must have full liberty to enjoy same.
 5. There will be no Governments, military forces, police, prisons or civil laws.
 6. Public Guilds may be established for the improvement of industry.
 7. Marriage to be abolished in favour of free love, the children to be brought up in Convents.
 8. High-class education will be provided for all between the ages of six years and twenty years.
 9. All people over fifty years may retire to an institution for the care of the aged.
 10. All religions to be abolished.
 11. Daily labour to be limited from two to four hours.
 12. A universal language to be taught in all schools.
- There is also contained on the leaflets a labourer's song in simple words, bitterly denouncing capitalists and advocating the abolition of gold and silver currency.
- In conclusion, five explanations are given of the labourer's song, and it is declared that the people and nations of the five continents must be formed into one family, like brothers and sisters, and thus Socialism will be fully realised.

KONGMOON ITEMS.

ANTI-BANDIT BUREAU ABOLISHED.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Kongmoon, April, 14th.
At the request of the gentry and merchants of Sunwai, an order has been issued by the Civil Governor-of Canton abrogating the Anti-Bandit Bureau of United Corps, which blossomed into life only a few months ago. It is pointed out that according to the original regulations governing the organisation of the Bureau, the organ is purely of a tentative nature. It was given an experimental period of three months and the term has now expired. In view of the ineffective organisation and the consequent overlapping of functions with the other existing official institutions, it is thought hardly worth while to give the Bureau a new lease of life. Mr. Chiu Hon-chun has also been removed from his post as Director of the Bureau. According to a report, the Coast Defence Force will, for financial reasons, have two bases of operation—one at Pakkai and one at Whampoa. It is stated that half of the navy fleet will shortly return to Pakkai where an office will again be set up for administrative purposes.

COAL-MINE DISPUTE.

The Court of Enquiry.

London, April 15.

The Minister of Labour has appointed a court of inquiry into the coal-mining dispute, consisting of Lord Buckmaster (Chairman) and Messrs. Riddell, Brynner and A. G. Jamieson.

DAWES REPORT
ACCEPTED.Britain Ready for
Agreement.

GERMANY AMENABLE.

Berlin, April 15.
The Cabinet have decided to accept the experts' report as the basis for negotiations, and inform the Reparations Commission accordingly.—*Reuter*.

London, April 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, dealing with the reparations experts' report, said the Government attached so much importance to the agreed recommendations, which could be brought into immediate operation, that they were prepared to support the scheme in its entirety, provided all the other parties concerned were willing to take the same course, and had already communicated that view to the Governments concerned, including the United States.

He laid stress on the statement in the Dawes committee report that it was an indivisible whole, and that the signatories renounced all responsibility if certain of their recommendations be adopted and others rejected.

Mr. Baldwin declared that Mr. MacDonald would have the united support of the British people in his attitude. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wise asked whether the pact fixing Germany's full liability at 6,600 millions sterling still stood. Mr. MacDonald replied that he was fully aware the report only made provision for six years, beyond which certain machinery would continue to operate for an unlimited period, but if all the Governments agreed to put the report into execution the total amount payable by Germany would be a matter for arrangement.—*Reuter*.

Paris, April 15.
A protocol prolonging the agreements with the Ruhr industrialists states that the Reparations Commission's approval of the experts' report has opened the way to a reparations settlement which is likely to facilitate the opening of credits in favour of the Rheno-Westphalian collieries; therefore the agreement is prolonged until a general settlement of reparations and until June 15th at the latest.—*Reuter*.

What France Thinks.

Paris, April 15.
Speaking at a Democratic Republican banquet for the first time since the publication of the experts' report, M. Poincaré asseverated that the experts' reports provided a most eloquent justification of French policy, including occupation of the Ruhr. The reports proved that Germany had fictitiously impoverished herself and is able to pay. The Reparations Commission must now draw up a definite plan, induce Germany to enact to necessary legislation and organise the requisite control. The general lines of such a plan would undoubtedly pre-suppose the restoration of the fiscal and economic unity of the Reich, but this cannot be restored by following a mere declaration of principle. France must only exchange her pledges against more ample and more remunerative ones. There can be no question of withdrawing from the Ruhr before payment of the debts due to France nor of releasing her

INDIAN SITUATION.

DISCUSSED IN
PARLIAMENT.Government Declaration
Asked For.

London, April 15.
In the House of Commons a debate on India was initiated by Lord Curzon moving a motion expressing anxiety with regard to recent events in India, and regretting the lack of a clear statement of the Government's policy in the matter. He asked for a specific declaration that the Government will not depart from the letter or spirit of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Mr. Richards, replying, said the Government of India at present was investigating the deficiencies of the Act, with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government, who considered the proposal Mr. Scurr to appoint a commission on the subject premature.—*Reuter*.

RUSSIA AND THE REST.

Trotzky On Possible War.

London, April 15.
The Anglo-Soviet conference met in the Foreign Office at three o'clock this afternoon, and adjourned at 3.45. It will meet again to-morrow afternoon.

A communique states that the subject of treaties between Britain and the former Russian Empire was raised, and referred to a sub-committee for preliminary examination.—*Reuter*.

Moscow, April 15.
Trotzky in a speech at Tiflis on April 11th, denied the report in the local press that he was opposed to war at all costs over the Basarabian question. He said the situation between Russia and Rumania in that connection was abnormal. Poland and France stood behind Rumania. "France is developing a mad campaign against us in Poland and trying to drive us to quarrel with Turkey." He added: "The MacDonald Cabinet has absolutely no principles, nevertheless the success of the Anglo-Russian conference would strengthen its position." He concluded by saying that the Bolsheviks had not changed since the night of October 25th, 1917.

This refers to the formation of the first Bolshevik military committee.

The committee of the National Democratic and Menshevik parties at Tiflis have been arrested.—*Reuter*.

OFFERED AN APOLOGY.

Rose: What did he say when she told him he was only an apology for a man? Ruth: Simply asked her if she'd accept an apology.

hold without safeguarding means of restoring it immediately in case of need.—*Reuter*.

German Approval.

Berlin, April 15.
The leaders of the Social Democrats and also of the non-Socialist parties have intimated approval of the Government's action in connection with the acceptance of the reparations experts' report.—*Reuter*.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILES.

Far East and India Competing.

London, April 15.
In the House of Commons, in the committee stage of the Trades Facilities Bill, Mr. Roper, referring to the competition the Lancashire textile industry is meeting in the Far East and India, moved an amendment that no loan guarantee should be given in connection with the erection of cotton mills or the provision of cotton machinery outside the United Kingdom.

Mr. Graham emphasised that no guarantee had been given to any cotton undertaking outside the United Kingdom. The real problem behind the amendment was how employment in Britain would be affected under any guarantee. The advisory committee must take all the circumstances into account. He was unable to believe that the committee would exclude the large view of the problem of unemployment. He asked Mr. Roper to withdraw the amendment, which was negatived without any division.—*Reuter*.

JUNK COLLISION.

SUMMARY COURT SEQUEL.

A collision between two junks on December 29th, had a sequel in the Summary Court to-day, when Wa Ming-sung, claimed \$100, the amount of damage done to his boat by a junk owned by Li Ching Po.

Mr. J. T. Prior appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defendant.

Mr. Prior said the incident occurred at the Wing Lok Wharf. Plaintiff's junk was moored to the Praya wall to which it was at right angles, with the stern pointing towards the centre of the harbour. Defendant's junk, intending to berth alongside, crashed straight into the stern and did damage to the extent of \$108. They claimed for \$100. There had been a long enmity between the two parties. At one time defendant had carried plaintiff's goods for him, but now plaintiff not only carried his own but carried other people's on the same route as defendant.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: You are not claiming for wilful damage; you are claiming for negligence?

Mr. Prior: I seek to show that there was reason for defendant's employee to be purposely careless and thus do the damage.

His Lordship: I don't presume to decide questions of navigation. I shall have to adjourn the case if the question arises.

Mr. Russ: I don't think it will. Our defence is—that both junks were moored to the Praya wall. The Honam was coming in to the Canton, Macao wharf and plaintiff's junk had to move. She was turning round and the wash of the Honam carried her into the gangway of defendant's junk. The damage was caused by the collision with the gangway.

Evidence was given by the coxswain of the boat which was damaged and he said there was plenty of room for defendant's junk. The collision could not have happened had the usual care been exercised.

He denied in cross-examination that the accident was caused in any other way than he described.

The case is proceeding.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Miss Lenglen's father has confirmed the statement that Suzanne does not intend to take part in the Wimbledon tournament.

Miss Lenglen, it transpires, is vexed not only at the alleged unfairness of English umpires, but because of the reports appearing in some English newspapers to the effect that at Cannes recently she called an umpire "a pig." Miss Lenglen denies having used such an expression, and her father said that until an apology is forthcoming from the newspapers concerned his daughter will not play in England.

At the aerial research laboratory recently established at Randwick near Sydney, New South Wales, one of the first experiments is centred in the construction of a four-seater flying boat, designed by Squadron-leader L. J. Wackett.

A unique feature of the new flying boat is that the engine cover takes the form of a small dinghy,

which, in case of emergency, can be removed and used for rowing ashore.

During his service with the Australian Air Force in France, Squadron-leader Wackett perfected an anti-aircraft sight for Lewis and machine guns. The invention was adopted by the British army in all theatres of war. At the battle of Hamel, when machine guns were supplied with ammunition dropped from aeroplanes, the parachutes were released by a device invented by Wackett.

It is not inappropriate, therefore, that this ingenious aviator should be engaged at the Australian research laboratory, where he has been appointed to supervise the experimental work.

A startling decision has just been reached with regard to the Imperial Institute. It is to be practically abolished.

Founded at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1887, by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, the object of the Institute is to form a clearing-house for information and investigation in connection with the commercial development of the Empire, and to assist in the education of the public with regard to the Imperial matters.

The galleries of the Institute contain the only complete exhibit, existing anywhere, of the resources of our Britannic civilisation. These costly collections, planned and contributed by every



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Pinnacle Navy Cut	...	\$1.20
B.D.V. Mixture	...	\$1.30
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Boardmans, Chairman Recorder, John Cotton, Barney, Farson's Pleasure, Punch Bowl, Army Mixture all to	...	\$1.50
Ardath	...	\$1.40
Valladis Egyptian Cigarettes reduced to non plus ultra	...	\$1.60
La France	...	\$1.40
Dames	...	\$1.40
Superlines	...	\$1.30

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MEN'S FASHIONS.

BY HERTON BRADLEY.

Bell-bottomed trousers are the latest suggestion for men's fashions.

A suit that is fuzzy and shaggy

I'll wear, if so fashion decrees;

The kind that is bulky and baggy

(Especially down at the knees).

Wear ploups at the waist? Why, I've got 'em

For all my admirers to see.

But—trousers that bell at the bottom?

Not me!

I'll wear, as the fashion is dawning.

A sack suit that's cut like a ton;

An overcoat made like an awning

Without any sign of dissent.

My ties and my socks, you can spot 'em

Wherever I happen to be.

But—trousers that bell at the bottom?

Not me!

I'm wholly a slave to my tailor.

I'm fast in his terrible grip;

But I won't be greeted with "Sailor

How's everything down on the ship?"

Male flappers may wear 'em, do let 'em,

As big as the trunk of a tree.

But trousers that bell at the bottom—

Not me!

Hawkes
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CAMERA NEWS.



Here's a snapshot from Palm Beach.



Illinois, which is marketing enormous crops of sunflowers each year, is beginning to threaten Kansas' laurels as the "Sunflower State." Here is one of the real champions of this year's crop. They're using sunflower seed now for breakfast food.



Three parties have joined hands in Japan in protest against the existing Government. Photo shows a street scene during one of the protest meetings.



Madeline Englehart, queen of the festival in Kenosha. She was crowned after a spirited contest with more than 50 other pretty girls.



Anna Lowe Ming, of San Francisco, shows that China knows all about "the King Tut bob."



Officials of the government met in the House of Representatives in memory of the late President Harding. Photo shows President Coolidge (left) and Chief Justice Taft with bowed heads as prayer was being said.

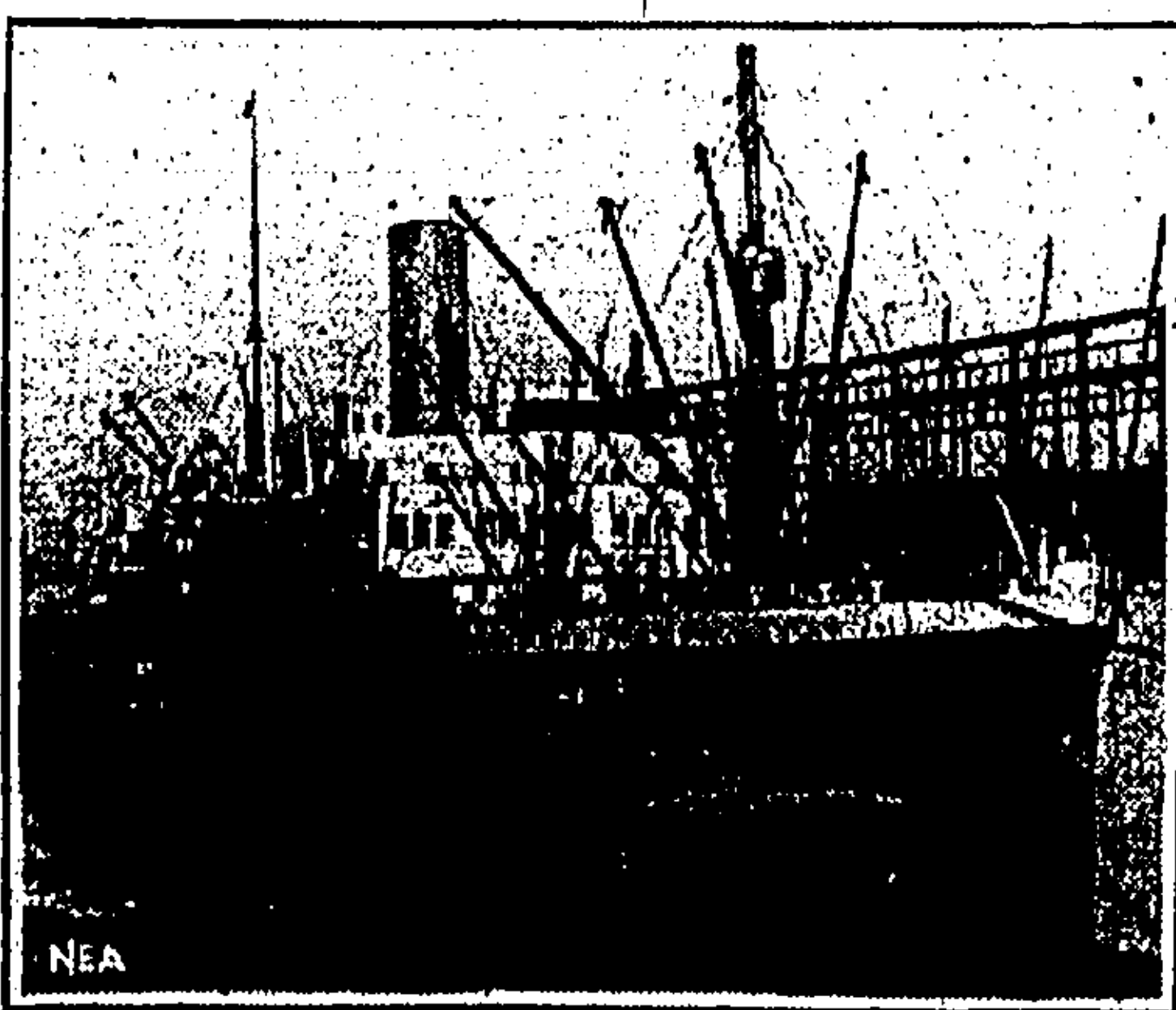


Photo shows the S. S. Orduna, the British trans-Atlantic steamer seized by U. S. customs Officials for alleged rum and narcotic running.



Miss Margaret de Ferraris, daughter of a celebrated portrait painter, whose engagement to Dr. Albert Lorenz, son of the famous Viennese orthopedic surgeon, has been announced.



Miss Abigail Marie Gluck, daughter of the famous singer, recently eloped with Frank Clark of New Orleans. Their engagement was announced last December, but they did not wait for a formal wedding. She is a Wellesley student. He is a senior at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale.

THE BUICK MODEL "50" LIMOUSINE SEDAN.

Combining the qualities of a chauffeur-driven car with those of a closed car for family use, the Buick Limousine Sedan is a distinctive addition to the Buick line for 1924. It is another evidence of Buick's policy of furnishing a car for the majority of motoring needs.

The one-piece curved glass that separates the driving compartment from the tonneau can be lowered completely out of sight by simply turning a small handle on the back of the front seat. The car is then converted into a Sedan for the use of the owner or members of the family.

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TIME CHECKING.

At half-past nine one night recently, reports a London paper, the seconds tick of the mean time clock in Greenwich Observatory was heard six times (the last, louder than the others exactly at 9.30) by hundreds of thousands of listeners in throughout Great Britain by the miracle of wireless and the co-operation of the British Broadcasting Company. This unique time signal, as accurate as human ingenuity can make it, was inaugurated by the Astronomer Royal speaking at the London station of the B.B.C. and in future twice every week-day, at 3.30 and 9.30 p.m., and on Sundays at 10 p.m., Greenwich mean-time will be similarly broadcast, the 3.30 signal from 2LO only, and the others simultaneously relayed from every B.B.C. station in the country.

But there is now another wireless clock on British clocks and watches available, as apparatus has been fixed to "Big Ben," the famous clock in the 320 ft. high tower of the Houses of Parliament, by means of which and an underground cable to 2LO, its chimes and hour bell are simultaneously broadcast all over the country at 7 p.m. on weekdays and 3 p.m. on Sundays.

RADIO FOR BOATRACE CROWDS.

A musical Boat Race is the latest development in broadcasting.

To relieve the tedium for hundreds of thousands who lined the Thames-side on the afternoon of April 5, the British Broadcasting Company engaged the band of the Grenadier Guards to play at the London studio.

This special musical programme lasted from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., and owners of loud speakers in gardens on the nine miles of river bank between Putney and Mortlake were invited to entertain themselves with the waiting crowds. It was arranged that a narrative of previous races and outstanding incidents be broadcast during the afternoon.

SUCCESS OF THE VACUUM SYSTEM.

The Communications Department, says a Tokyo message, established a 15 kilowatt radio apparatus at the Ohoshi station in June last year and has been making experiments with it since.

The apparatus, provided with the vacuum tube, was successful and proved able, with only one-fifth of the electric power required for the "spark system," of dispatching messages 1,000 miles in the daytime and 2,500 miles at night. An experiment was made at night with the new apparatus recently between the station and the s.s. President Jefferson when

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD—BY WIRELESS.

Negotiations between the British Broadcasting Company and the educational authorities have brought very near experiments in the use of wireless in schools.

A national advisory committee has been formed and will this week try to evolve a general scheme applicable to all classes of schools—primary, secondary, and technical.

"A month after we have the plans completed," said an authority to a Press representative, "the whole of the London schools could be equipped with necessary apparatus."

And there will be no difficulty about finding operators, for there is probably not a school in which there is boy or master who has made himself acquainted with the subject.

Glasgow, it is stated, has already decided to adopt the scheme, and will commence within the next few days. The first efforts will take the form of an hour's lecture each week, music, history, science and French being the probable subject.

communication was established at a range of 3,500 miles. The station reported the result to the Tokyo Department.

RADIO NOTES AND NEWS.

Distortion in Loud Speakers.

The announcement of the B.B.C. that they propose to open five more relay stations should give a fillip to the sales of low-power receiving sets, such as crystal and one-valve sets. At the same time it should increase the field of potential users of loud-speaker equipment, says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. People in the areas served by these relay stations who, with two or three valve sets, could only obtain sufficient power to operate headphones, with the same equipment will now be able to operate loud speakers.

A type of equipment which has received considerable attention from amateurs with varying degrees of success, but which up to the present does not appear to have been exploited by manufacturers to the extent which it possibly deserves, is the combination of a crystal detector and a single-valve reflex circuit. This combination is comparatively inexpensive in first cost, and much cheaper to maintain than its equivalent two valve receiver in which one valve is used as a detector. It has the further advantage of minimising what is to most valve-set users the annoyance of continually having to recharge accumulators. It is true that this has been greatly reduced by the introduction of the dull emitter valve, but there is still a great reluctance to discard the plain hot tungsten wire valve in their favour. This is partly on account of their first cost and partly because of the danger of impairing them by overheating. This trouble has been rather prevalent, and is due, no doubt, to the valves being fitted in receivers designed for the bright filament type of valve. The filament resistances for use in connection with these are unsuited for inexperienced use with the dull emitter valve, but with sets specially designed for use with this valve there should be no difficulty in eliminating this particular trouble, though their high price, as compared with that of the bright filament type, will, no doubt, militate for some time against their more extended use.

IMPERFECT LINK.

This feeling on the part of the public for the avoidance of the use of valves owing to the difficulties of battery-charging is evident in the devices, such as electro-magnetic amplifiers, which have been brought out to obviate the use of valve amplifiers. In general, however, the results are not so good as those obtainable with a good valve amplifier, although here, as in most things, there are good and bad valve amplifiers. In many cases discordant loud-speaker effects are unjustifiably ascribed to the loud speaker, when the real cause of the trouble is the amplifier. Most of the initial disapproval which broadcasting met at its inception was due to the poor results obtained on many loud-speaker equipments at that time. Much progress has been made since then, but there is still considerable room for improvement in the loud speaker. It is generally recognised as the most inefficient and imperfect link in the chain of broadcasting, and a large and profitable field awaits the producer of the perfect instrument.

The loud speakers on the market to-day can be divided into two classes. One class is electro-magnetic and the other electro-dynamic in its action. In the electro-magnetic type the armature is usually the diaphragm, though in one or two examples, such as the balanced armature type, the diaphragm is not acted upon directly by the electro-magnets. In this type one cause of distortion is obvious. As the armature vibrates under the action of the varying flux it alters the field strength as it approaches or recedes from the pole faces, and as a result the amplitude of vibration of the diaphragm will not be proportional to the signed current strength. In the electro-dynamic type, however, where the coil attached to the diaphragm moves in a constant magnetic field, the amplitude of vibration will be strictly proportional to the signal current.

MAIN DEFECTS.

The main distortion arises from the diaphragm and the horn. The diaphragm will have a

natural frequency of vibration of its own, and its amplitude of vibration under the action of the impressed signal will vary with the frequency of the signal, being a maximum when the two coincide. The best makers of loud speakers attempt to overcome this by corrugating the diaphragm and in some cases making it, not of metal, but of some pressed paper composition which, to a large extent, is self-damping and tends to reduce the discrepancy in the response to signals of different frequencies. This is evidenced by the almost universal tendency to blast on certain notes, these notes corresponding to the natural frequencies of constituent moving parts of the loud speaker. Damping could be introduced deliberately with beneficial results to the quality of the reproduction, but mainly owing to the low acoustic efficiency of the diaphragm, demands of sensitivity preclude the possibility of such action.

Still further distortion is introduced by the horn fitted to English makes of loud speaker. The object of the horn is to give amplification, which it accomplishes only on account of its resonance, apart from such apparent increase in strength as is obtained from its directional effect. Exactly as in the case of the diaphragm, this resonance gives distortion owing to the variation of amplitude with the frequency of the signal. The resonance of the material of which the horn is constructed is partly overcome in some makes by constructing it of fibre or some other weakly resonating material—in one case plaster is used. A material which does not appear to have been tried out which should give good results, is paper-mache. The final cause of trouble is the resonance of the horn as a kind of organ pipe, attempts to get away from which are seen in some of the weird and wonderfully shaped horns on the market, many of which introduce "baffling," which shows itself in the muffled sounds and blurred speech given by the instruments. This latter trouble, however, can be overcome by drilling one or more small holes of about 18 in. diameter at the point at which the baffling is occurring. This normally occurs at the apex of the sharply curved narrow portion of the horn.

Continental makers have mostly attacked the question of increasing the acoustic efficiency of the instrument otherwise than by adding a horn or trumpet to it. The low efficiency of the diaphragm is due to the fact that its diameter is small compared with the wave-length of sound. They have increased its size from 3 in. or 4 in. to 12 in. or 15 in., when it becomes comparable with the wave-length of sound, with a consequent increase in the acoustic efficiency. In order to keep down the inertia, which would result in a loss of efficiency and distortion, these large diaphragms are made of parchment, plated to give the necessary rigidity. This construction on the whole gives a better clarity of tone and a greater freedom from distortion than the horn type, but still leaves much to be desired.

"POTTED" CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. James Smith, St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, Aberdeen, who recently made an attack on Sunday broadcasting, has been inundated with letters on the subject from as far south as Kent and from the Orkney Isles in the north.

Mr. Smith states many seem to have missed the point that he was not opposed to Sunday broadcasting; if it could reach non-churchgoers and cause them to find their way to the church or take an interest in Christian matters. He had not yet heard of anyone who had been converted by Sunday broadcasting, but he knew of very many to whom the services of the church had been the turning point in their spiritual life.

No one could gainsay the value to the sick, the aged, or the infirm that broadcasting might have; but nothing could alter the fact that this was a new and easy, a tempting and a selfish way of getting "potted" church services by members of the church instead of going to their own church to take part in public worship and offer their means for the maintenance and spread of the Gospel.



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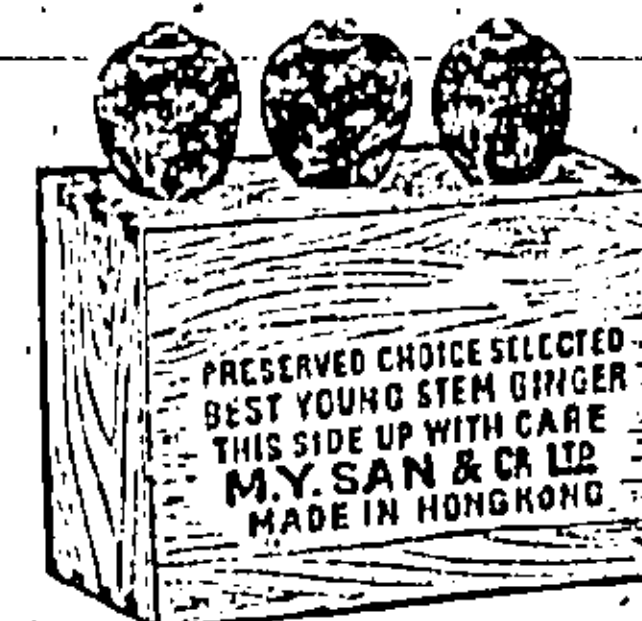
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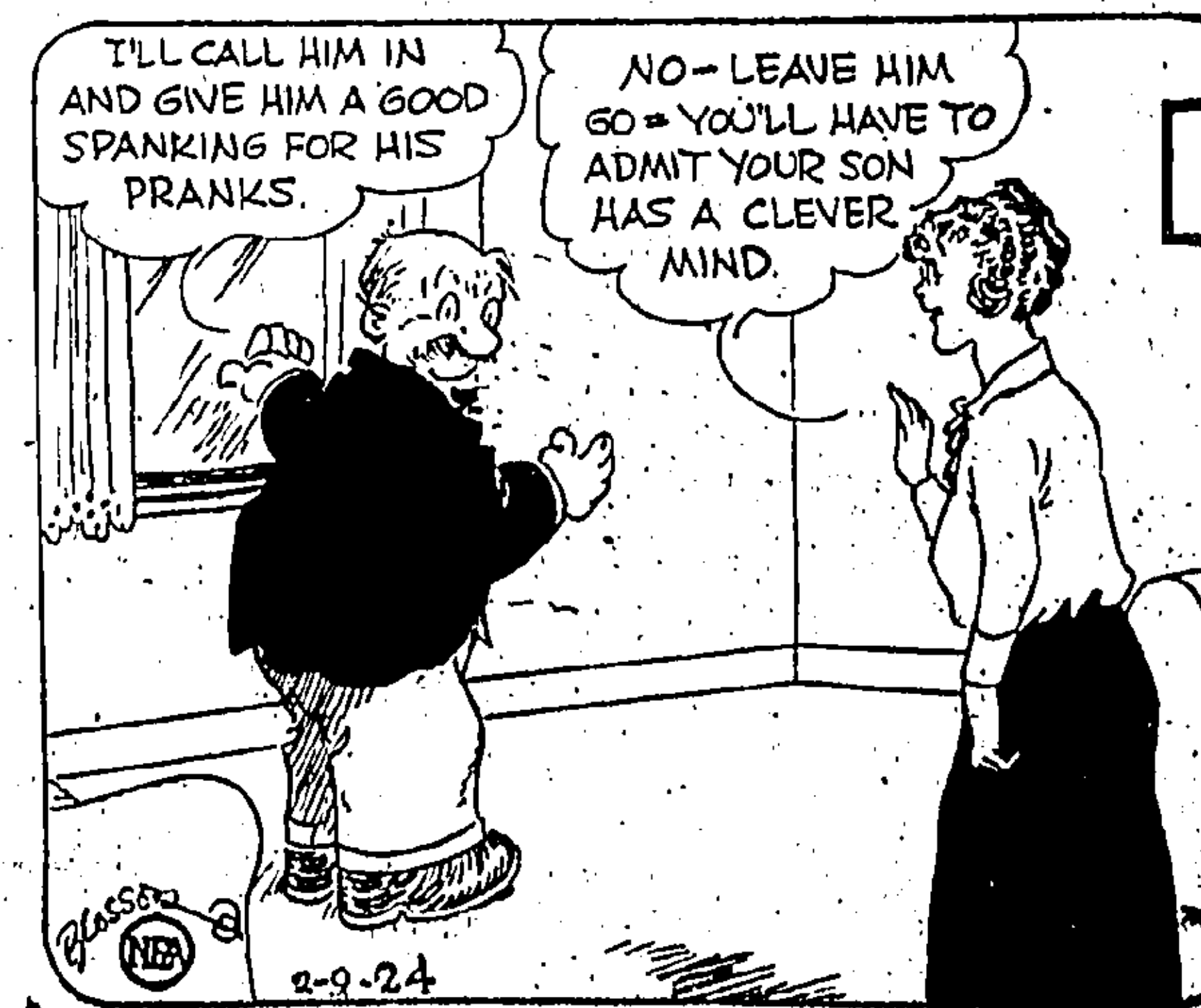
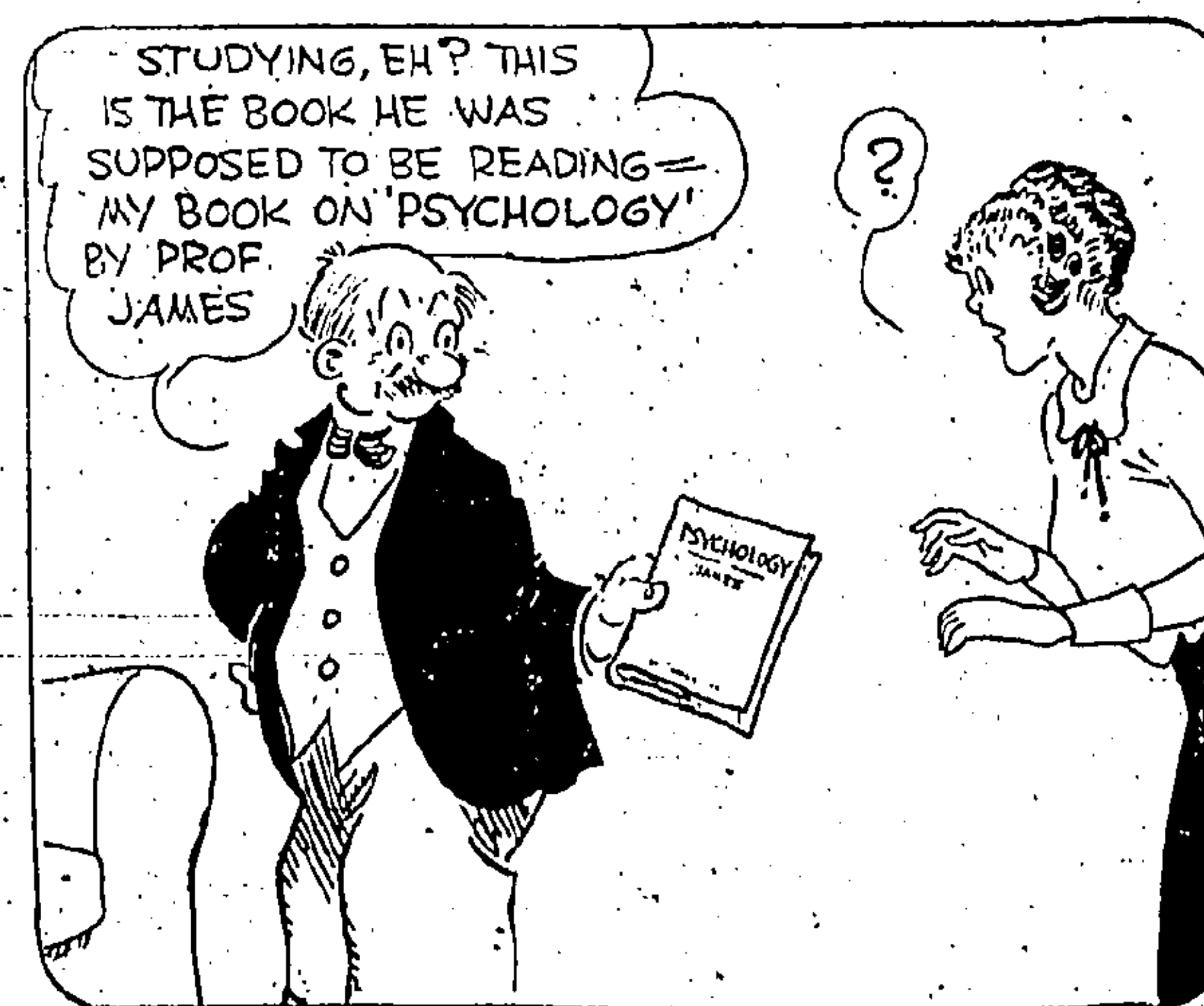
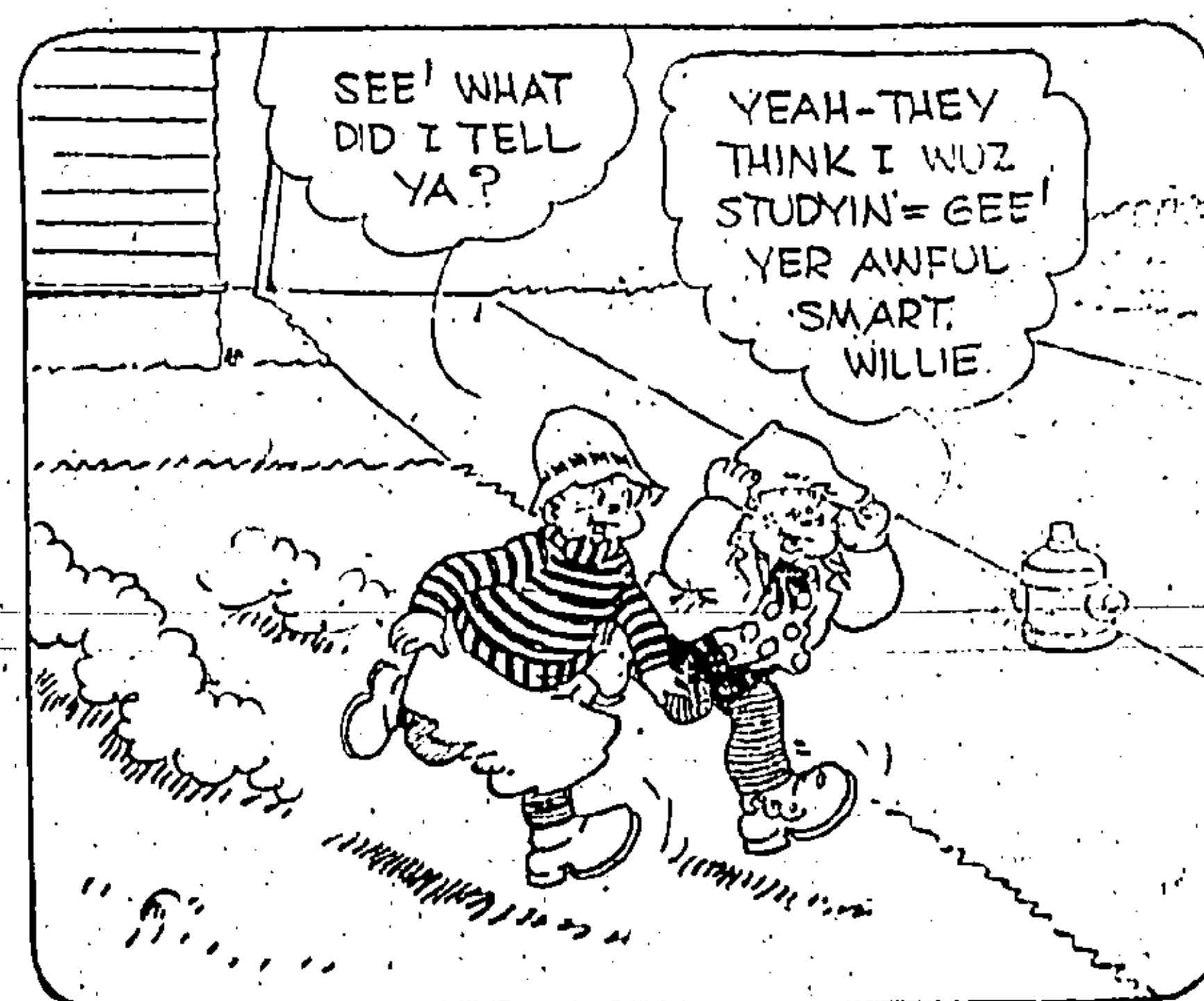
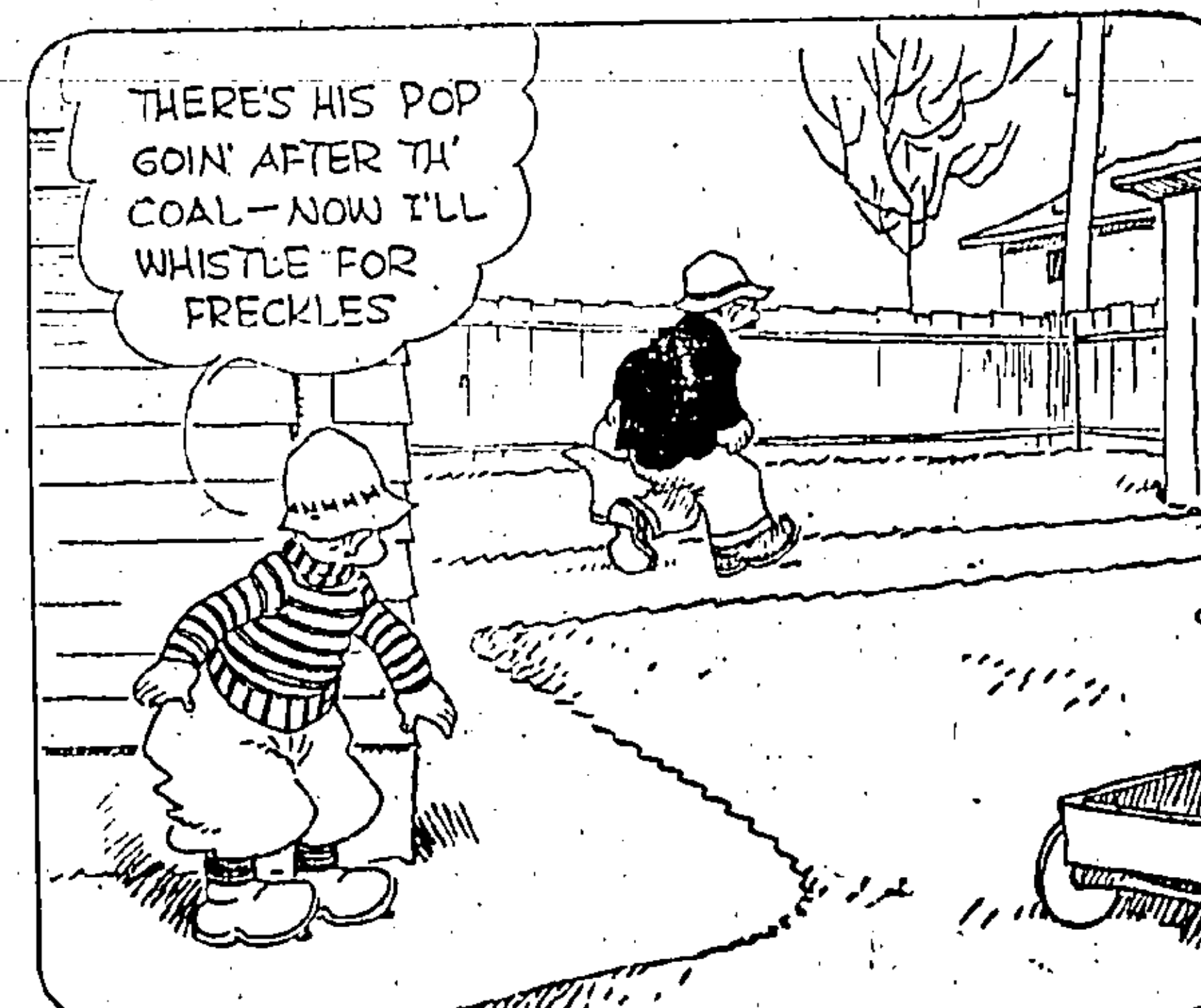
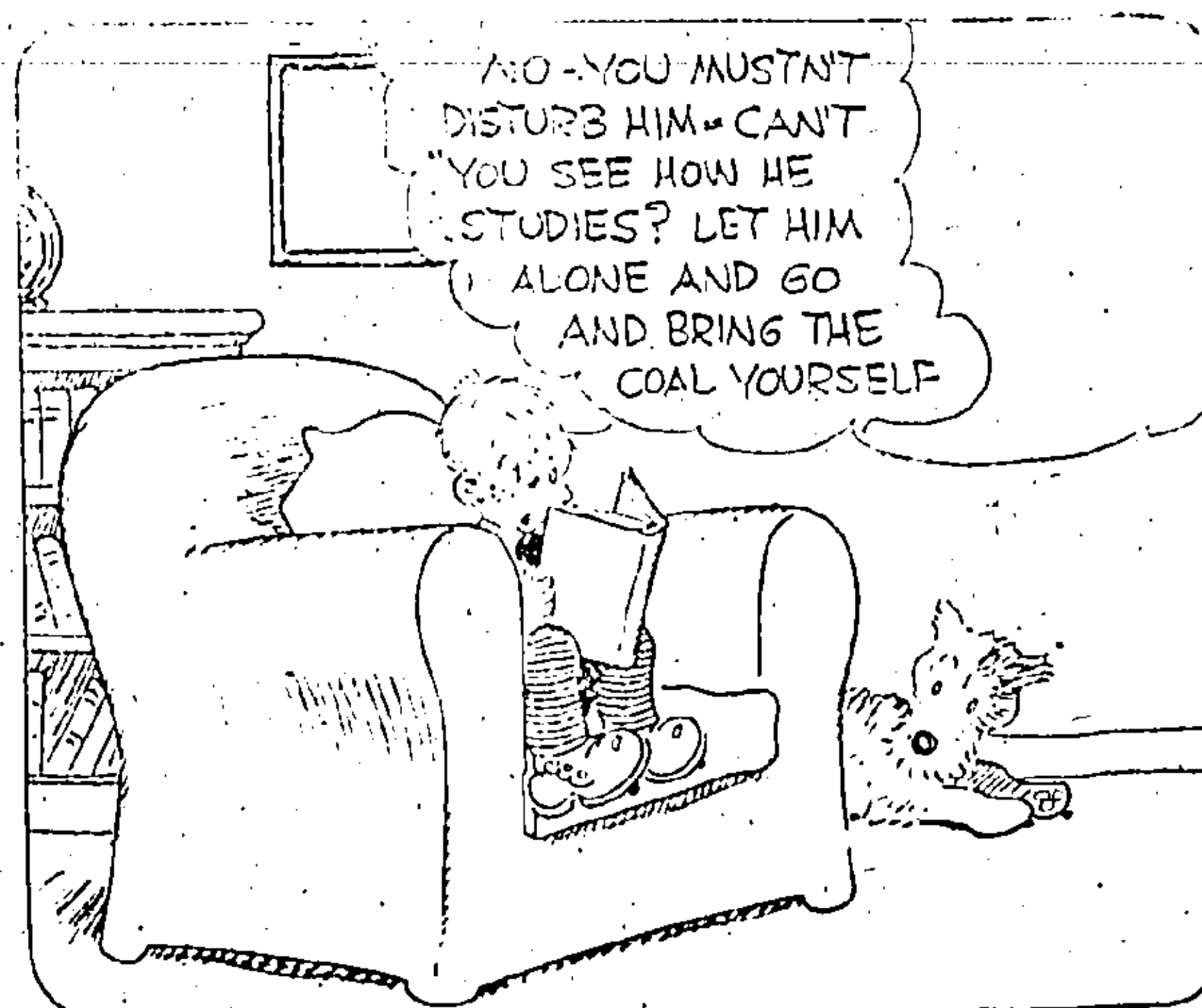
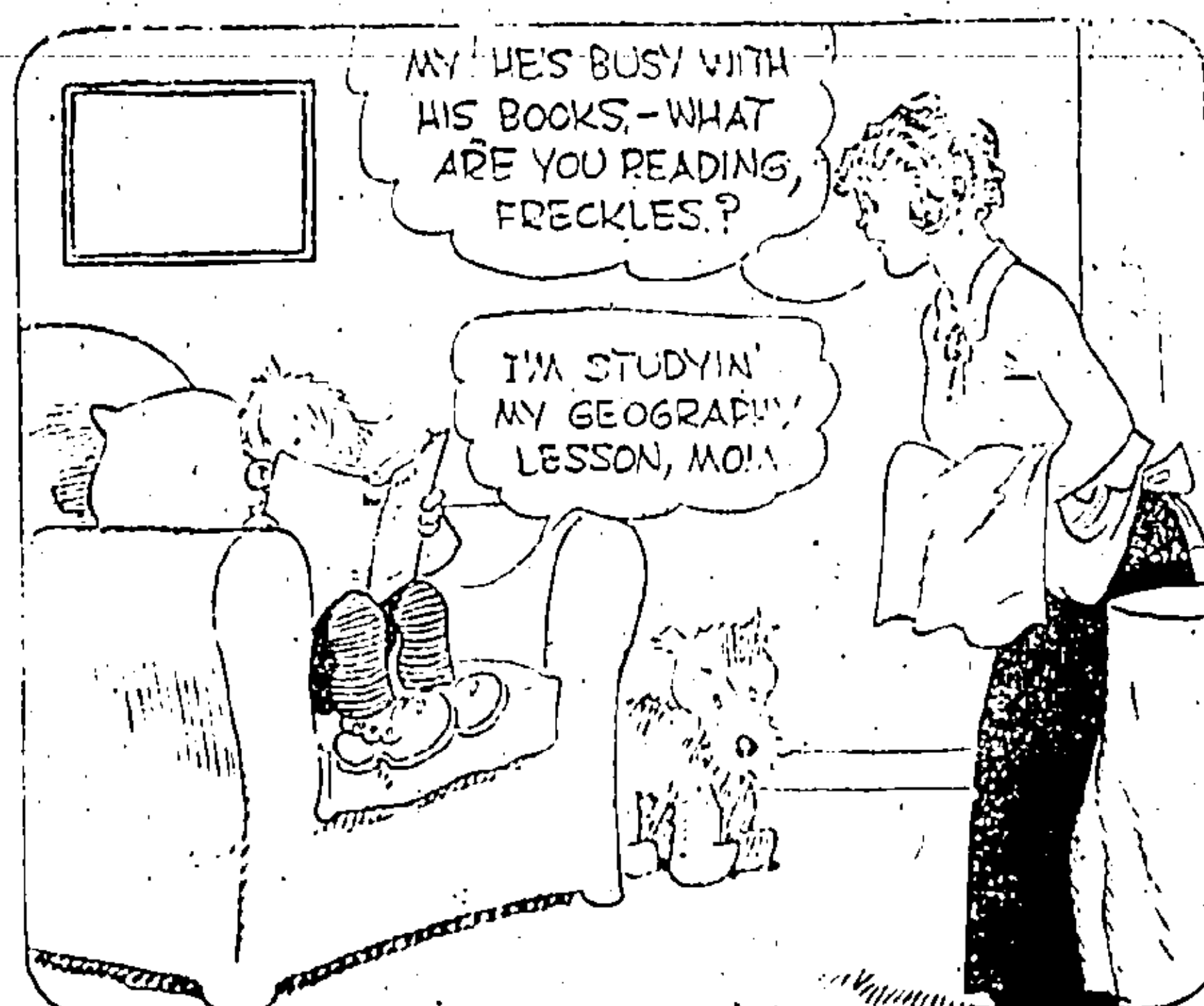
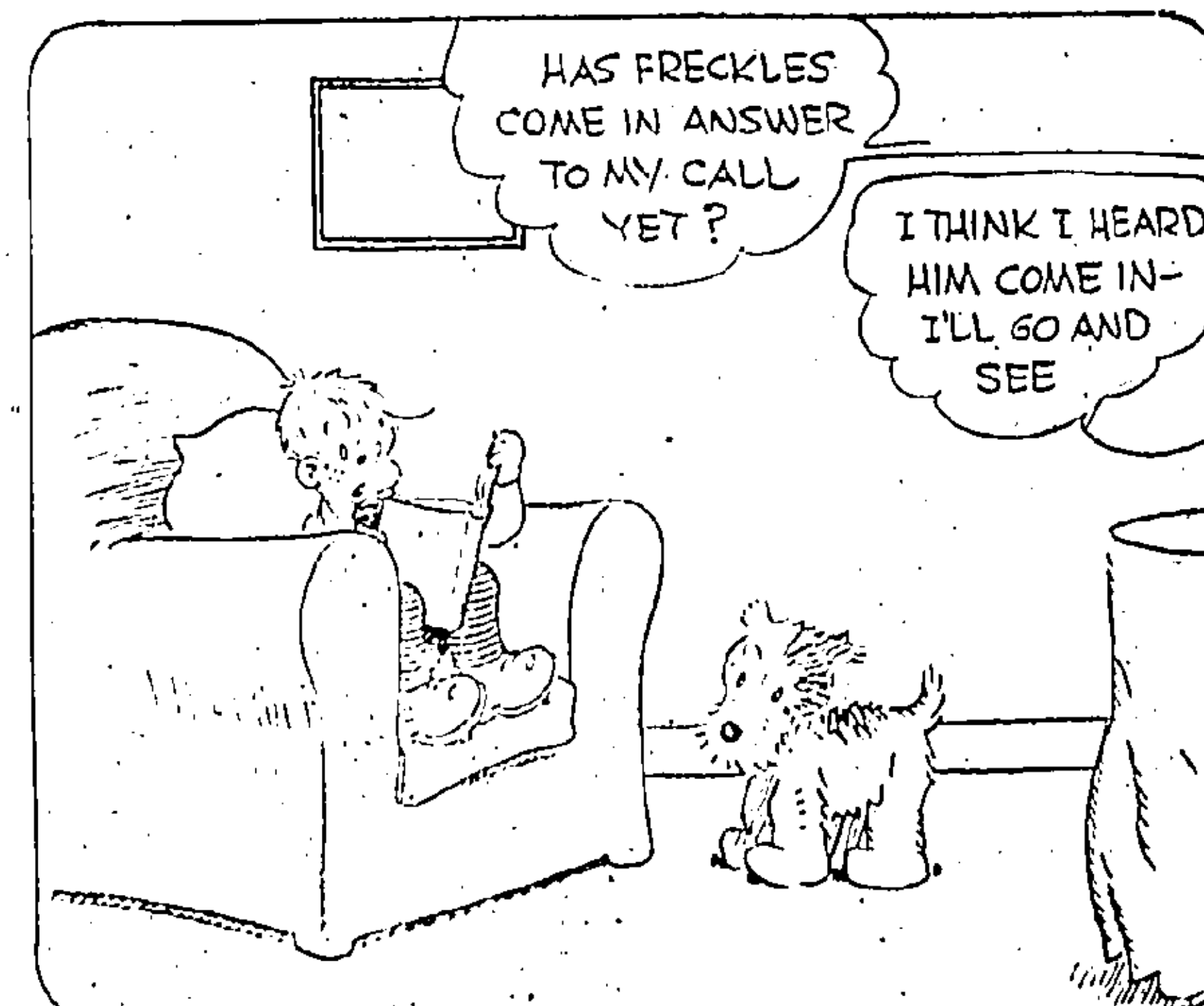
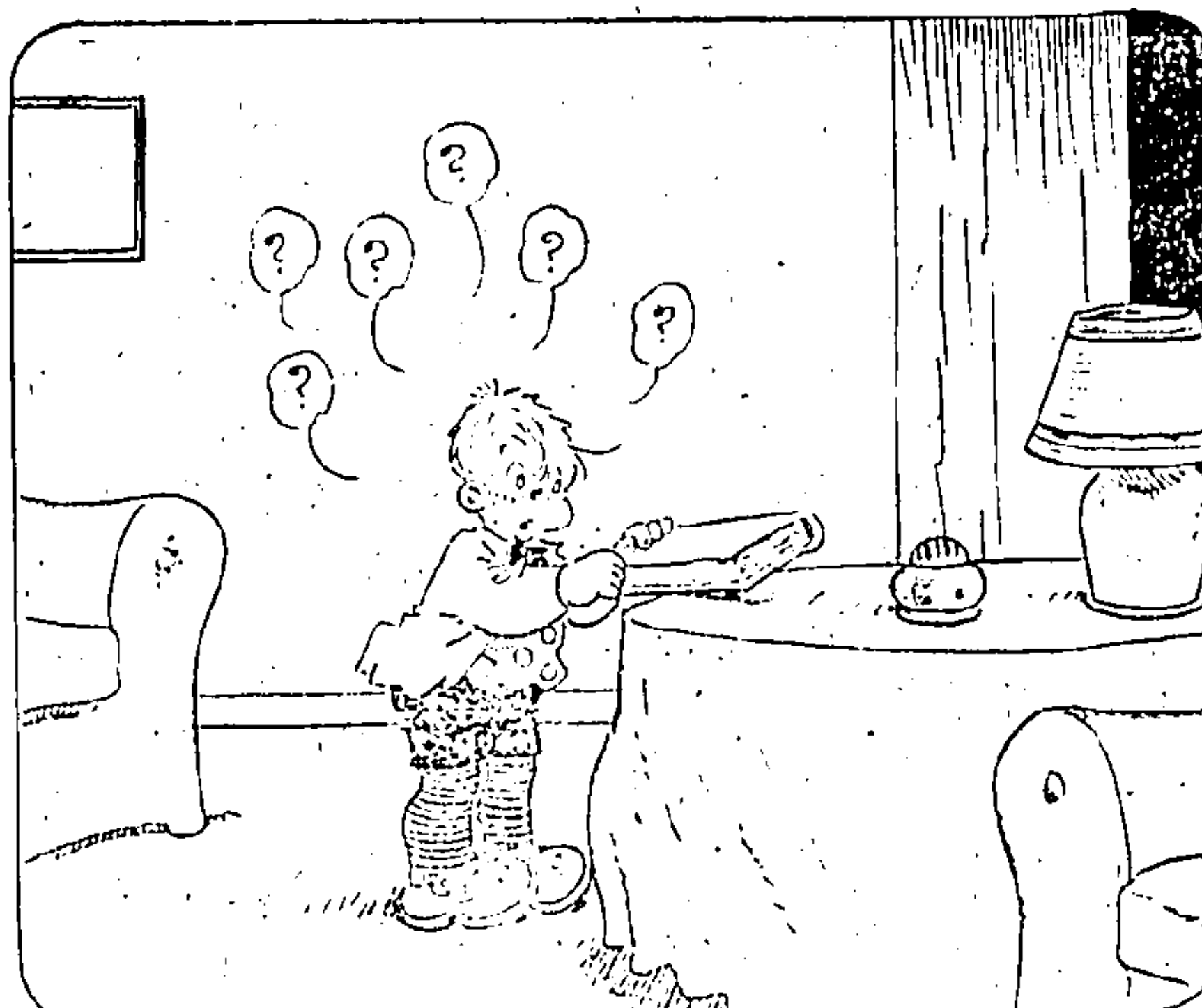
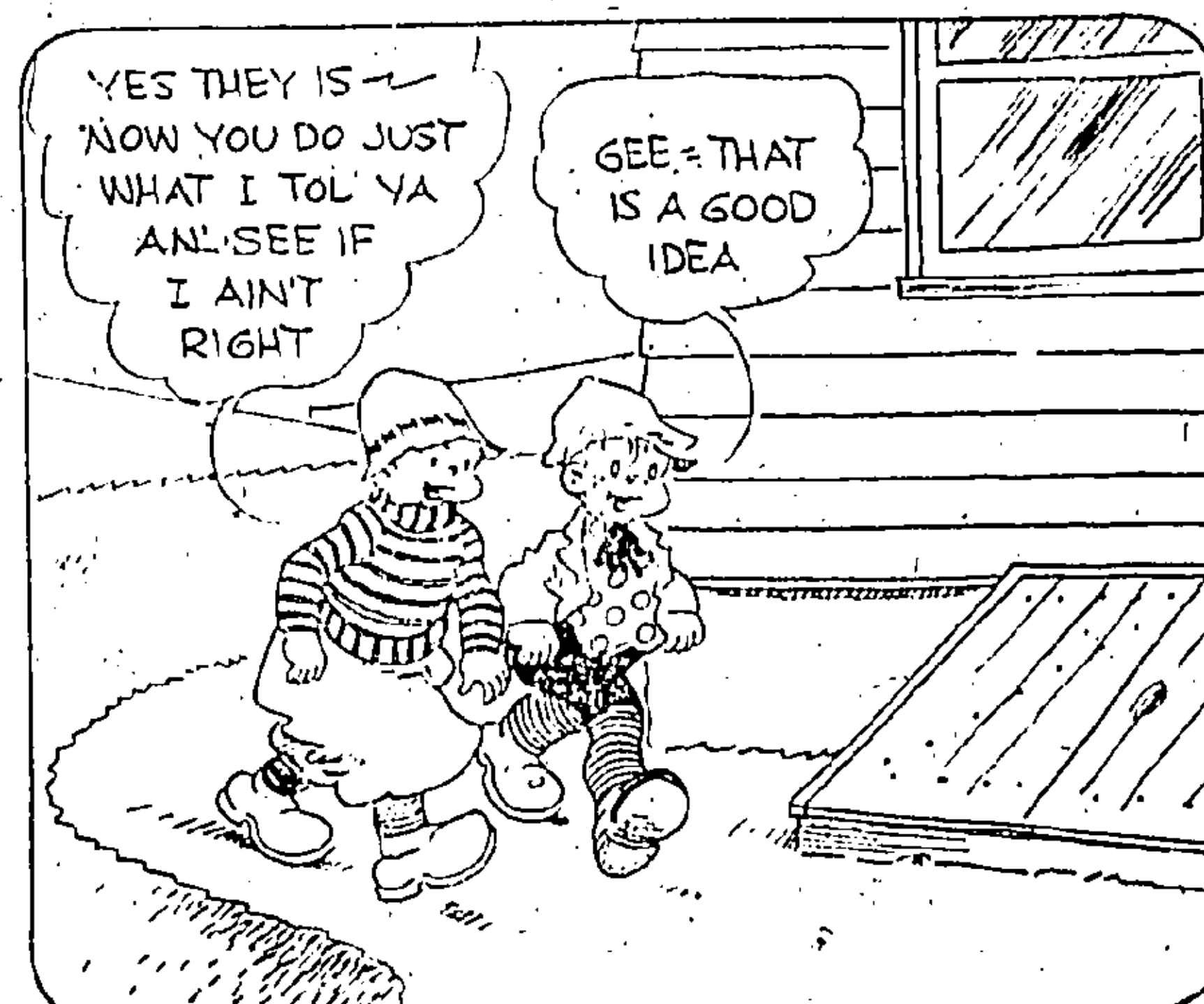
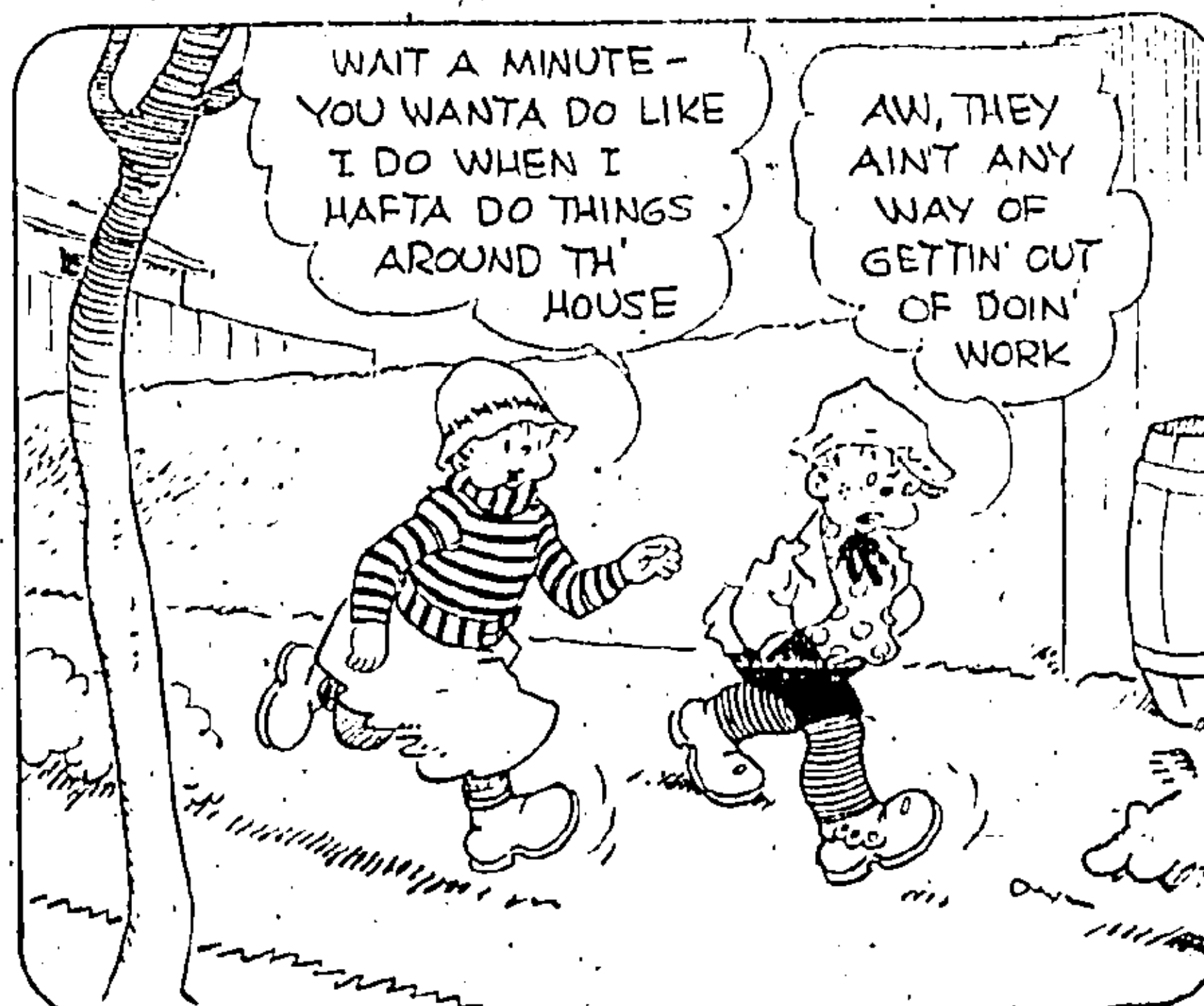
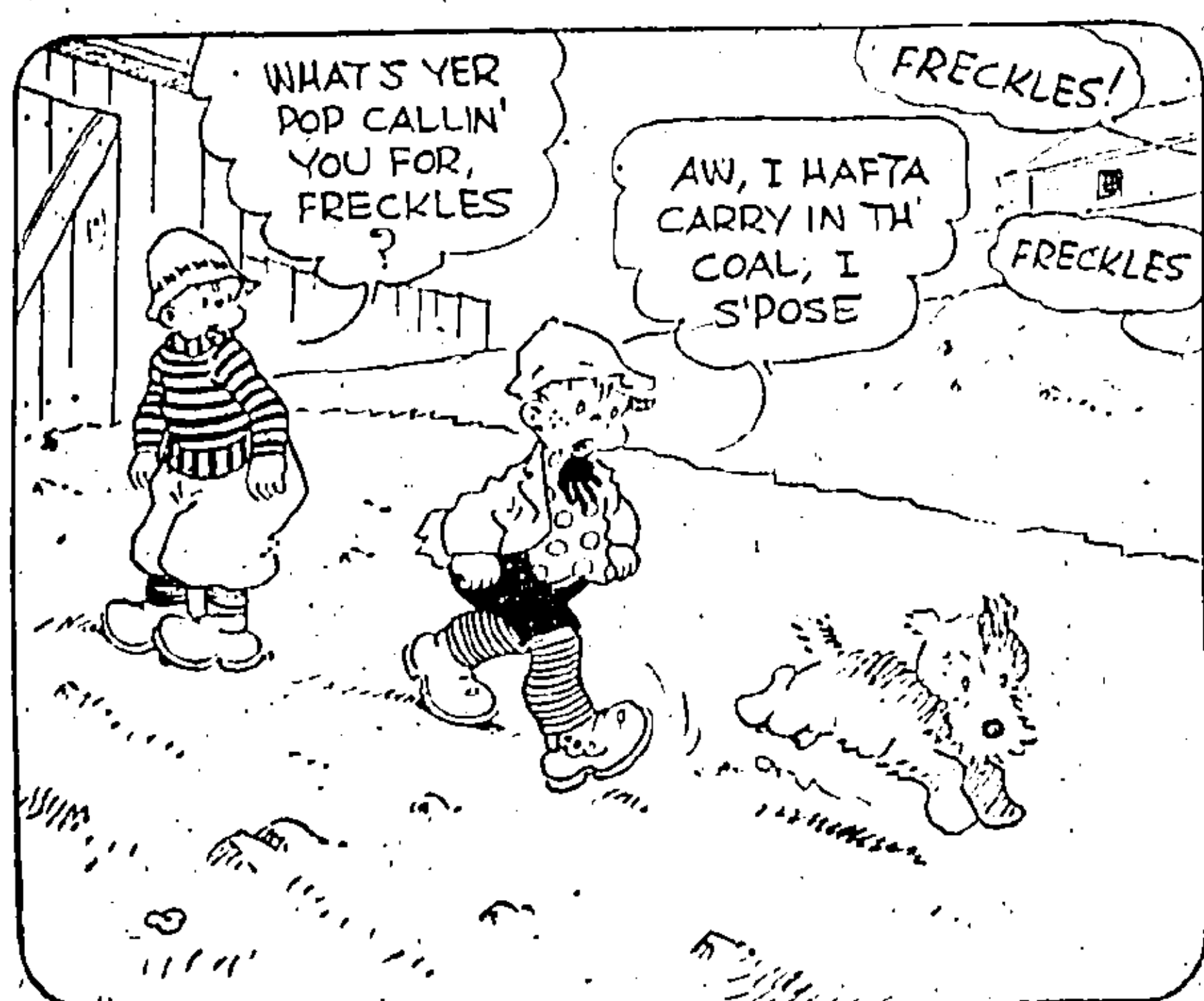
HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 92 to 100, Queen's Rd. C.
FACTORY: Canton Road, Kowloon
BRANCHES AT: Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Canton, China.

THE HUMAN ZOO

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A LITTLE GIRL WHO KEPT ON PLAYING



Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND) to Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc. PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL PORTFOLIO DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
LAHORE	5,252	16 Apr. 4 p.m.	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
NELLORE	6,853	17 Apr. noon	M'los, L'don, A'warp, R'dam
CHINA	7,952	19 Apr. noon	M'los, London & Antwerp
PADUA	5,907	21st Apr.	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
SUDAN	6,696	28th Apr.	M'los, London & Antwerp
KALAN	9,118	3rd May	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
MIZAPUR	6,715	7th May	M'los, London & Antwerp
PLASSY	7,426	17th May	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
KASHMIR	8,963	24th May	M'los, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,813	25th May	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,097	31st May	M'los, London & Antwerp
KASIGAR	8,840	14th June	M'los, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
TALMA	10,000	16 Apr. 1.30 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
JAPAN	6,052	26th Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
FANDA	6,956	2nd May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TARADA	6,949	25th May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TORILLA	5,205	9th June	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Apr.	Manila, S'kan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	28th May	Townsville, B'hane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	2nd July	

Freight charges from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamer to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal
The P. & O. Branch Shipping Co. steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamers for Melbourne and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
PLASSY	7,426	19 Apr. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NAGPORE	5,283	1st May	Shanghai & Kobe
KHIVA	9,097	2nd May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
EASTERN	4,000	3rd May	Moji & Kobe
TAKADA	6,949	5th May	Moji & Kobe
SICILIA	6,813	13th May	Shanghai

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Co.'s Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

12, Des Voeux Road, Central.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.		HOMEWARDS.	
Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
GLENGARRY	18th Apr.	GLENOGLE	22nd Apr.
GLENAMOY	7th May	GLENGARRY	7th June
GLENAPP	15th May		London, Rotterdam & H'burg

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

ASUTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leave H'kong for M'la, S'kan, Thurs. Is. & A'lian Ports.
TAIWAN	26th Apr.	1st May.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone Central No. 36.

Agents.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Taking cargo for Belgium, Netherlands, German and all North European ports on direct or optional Bills of Lading, also to United Kingdom ports on optional Bills of Lading only.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S.	due Hongkong on the	
S.S. OUDERKERK	6th May	
S.S. OLDEKERK	3rd June	
S.S.	1st July	

SAILINGS TO EUROPE:

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
ALDERAMIN	Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	29th Apr.
OOSTKERK	A'dam, R'dam, Hamburg, Bremen	E. of May
OUDEKERK	R'dam, A'dam, Hamburg, Bremen	E. of June

For full particulars please apply to

CHINA JAPAN JAPAN LIJN

General Agents. York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. \$405. G. \$420. G. \$440.

IYO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.

HIJIDUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th May.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KAMO MARU ... Sunday, 27th Apr. at 11 a.m.

KATOEI MARU ... Wednesday, 7th May at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LYONS MARU ... Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TOSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Apr.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 14th May at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Sunday, 4th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Thursday, 8th May.

(Calling Delagoa Bay & Port Elizabeth)

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 28th Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Apr.

OSAKA MARU ... Thursday, 8th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th May.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Apr.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Apr.

WARASA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Apr.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422.

Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

COAST SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamer.	Sailings.
KOBE via Moji	Laisang	Thurs. 17th Apr. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK via Hoilow Chunsang	Fri.	18th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Vatsing	Sun.	20th Apr. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Thurs. 22nd Apr. at noon.
BANGKOK via Swatow Kwalsang	Tues.	22nd Apr. at noon.
TAO via S'ow & S'hai Wingsang	Wed.	23rd Apr. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Talsang	Fri.	25th Apr. at 7 a.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Hosang	Fri. 25th Apr. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri. 25th Apr. at 1 p.m.
MANILA via Amoy	Suisang	Sat. 26th Apr. at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoilow Leessang	Sun.	27th Apr. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Tues. 29th Apr. at 3 p.m.

Calcutta Line:—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans & carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

Shanghai Line:—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton & Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Manila Line:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday at 11 a.m.

Haliphong Line:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoilow both ways.

Borneo Line:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

Tientsin Line:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tientsin occasionally calling at Wei-haiwei & Chefoo.

Bangkok Line:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong & Bangkok, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Kutsang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 20th April at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone Central No. 215. General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Malhong ...	Ellis Walker	FRI. 18th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Malhoo ...	W. S. Turnbull	TUES. 22nd Apr. at 1 p.m.
Malhain ...	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 25th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

S.S. VAN OVERSTRATEN

will be despatched on 24th April.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DELI DIRECT.

Offers excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths. English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraph.

1st CLASS FARE to SINGAPORE \$100.00.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies.

Agents:—**JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,**

Telephone Central No 1574 York Building, Charter Road.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. arr. at H'k. and Sailings for S'hai & Japan	Pro. Sailings from H'k. for M'los
ANGKOR	—	—	27th April
CHAMBOARD	—	—	11th May
PAUL LECAT	20th Mar.	21st Apr.	18th May
ANDRE LEBON	27th Mar.	30th Apr.	25th May
AMBOISE	10th Apr.	12th May	8th June
CHANTILLY	24th Apr.	26th May	22nd June

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)

1st Class \$230.00 2nd Class \$180.00

3rd Class \$130.00 4th Class \$100.00

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BOATS).

S.S. "CAPTAIN FAURE" loading for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk about 15th May.

S.S. "Commissaire RAMEL" from Dunkirk, London, Havre, is due to arrive about end April.

For full particulars apply to

Messageries Maritimes Co.

Telephone Central 740

3 Queen's Building

HONGKONG, 11th April 1924

CONSULTATION. TRANSIT. REPRESENTATION.



The Steamship

"PRES. JEFFERSON"

having arrived from Seattle, via port on 11th April 1924. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 17th April, 1924 by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 18th April 1924, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Agents.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,

4, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1924.

